Santa Clara County
HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

A Compilation of Historic Buildings and Sites in Santa Clara County
with Explanations and Maps Showing Locations
and Information on Historic Designations.

Santa Clara County
HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

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Forword and Explanation

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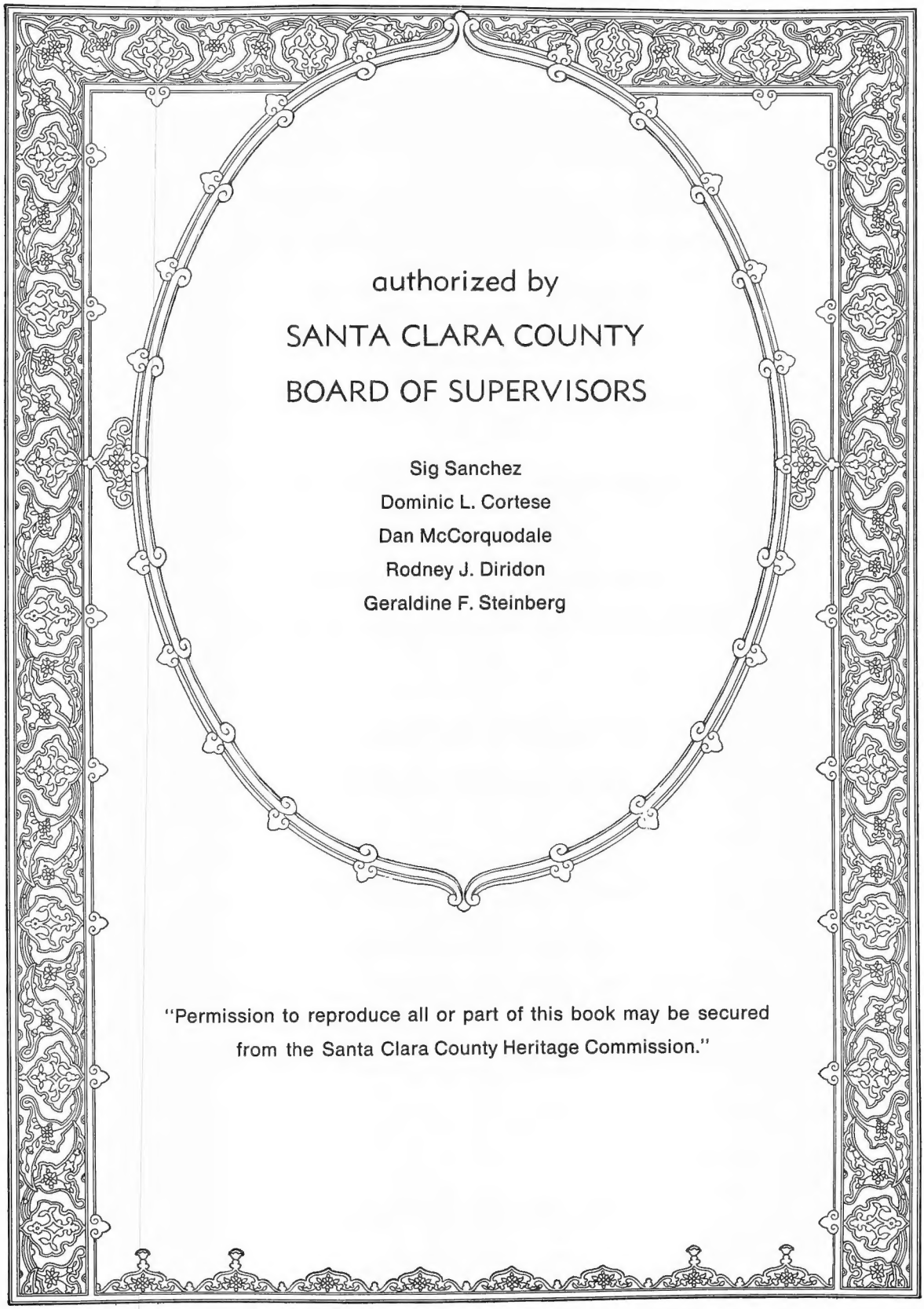
San Jose, California

October, 1975



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FOREWORD

The Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission was created under the provisions of Ordinance No. NS-300.172 on July 1, 1973 as an advisory to the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors.

One of its first charges was the compilation of an inventory of the County historic and cultural heritage resources. The 1974-75 budget included a specified amount for publication of this inventory.

The Historical Heritage Commission wishes to remind the reader that this publication is not intended to be a treatise on Santa Clara County history. This inventory is merely a listing of the historic and cultural resources of which the Commission is aware. As is common in a first attempt, we anticipate that there will be omissions and corrections.

Since the facts presented herein are accurate to the best of our current knowledge, the Commission will welcome documented corrections for any information appearing in this publication.

Since this will be an "ongoing" inventory, the Commission cordially invites citizen participation in identifying future additions to this resource guide for historical research.

This Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory is the compilation of research done on a volunteer basis by many individuals and organizations over the past several years.

The Junior League of San Jose has furnished the main body of information with editing provided by members of the Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission. The Commission wishes to acknowledge the outstanding accomplishment of the San Jose Junior League in assembling the original data on a county-wide basis.

We are pleased to have been able to include many other listings from the incorporated areas which were provided by the local Historical Commissions and organizations, i.e. San Jose Historical Landmarks Commission, Palo Alto Historical Association, and the Los Gatos Museum Association.

The Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission also wishes to express its appreciation to the following individuals for their valued assistance in the publication of this inventory:

Mrs. Joseph L. Pace - - - - Inventory Publication Chairman, S.C.C.H.H.C. Commission Chairman

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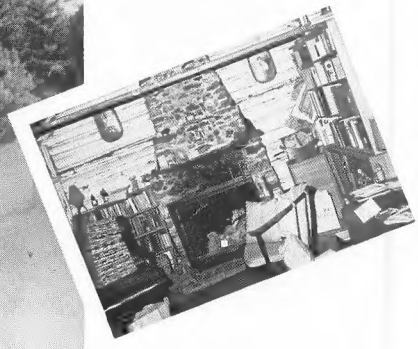

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GILROY

1. Arthur's Stage Station (Kelly House), two miles from Watsonville Road on Redwood Retreat Road, West of Gilroy--This one story white deteriorating frame house with sloping "salt box" type roof in the back, was probably on the old Butterfield Stage Coach Line that ran from Watsonville to San Jose until the 1860's.

2. Bloomfield Ranch, Monterey Road and Bloomfield Ave, Gilroy--This was the home-farm of Henry Miller who came to Gilroy area in 1863. He and his partner, Charles Lux, amassed 750,000 acres of land in California, Nevada, and Oregon by 1880. Bloomfield Farm was enlarged through the years and included a dairy and 10 acres of buildings such as barns, bunkhouses, and harness and blacksmith shops.

3. Joe Bettencourt House, 4660 Pacheco Pass Highway, Gilroy--This basic one story house was built about 1880. It comes to a two story peak in the middle and there are porches all around it. It was probably built by Henry Miller along the Miller Canal which runs behind the house (built by Chinese laborers). In 1897 Spreckles Sugar Company attempted, unsuccessfully, to grow sugar beets on surrounding acreage. The house may have been used as headquarters for this project.

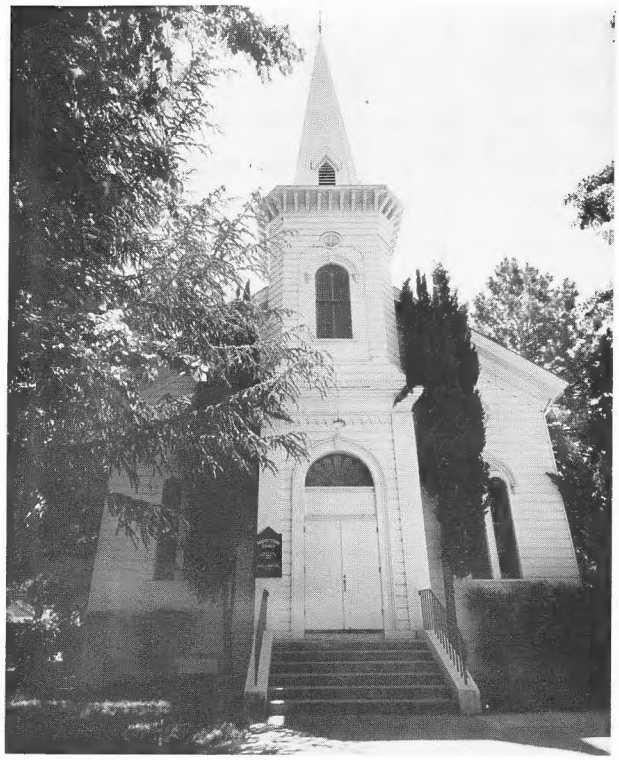
4. Presbyterian Church, southwest corner of 5th and Church streets, Gilroy--This white frame structure with its tall spire on a semi-ornate tower, is one of the oldest standing churches in Gilroy. Built in 1869 it was the place of worship of many early, prominent Gilroy citizens.

5. Christian Church, 160 5th Street, Gilroy--This, the oldest church building in Gilroy, was built in 1855. It is a white frame building with a square tower in front. Originally there was a separate entrance for men and women.

6. Henry Miller, Jr. House, 12395 Watsonville Road, northwest of Gilroy--Built in 1898 of redwood, with large front porch with a turret structure at one end of the porch, this home is presently painted white. It was originally located at Mt. Madonna and was purchased by Frank McKinnon in 1933 and moved piece by piece and reassembled at its present location.

7. The Homestead (Massey Thomas House), 250 Thomas Lane, Gilroy--This white frame house with a veranda on the east side, was built in 1853. It has two dormer windows on the front. It was originally the home of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Gilroy. Massey Thomas emigrated to California in 1849.

8. J. D. Culp House, 759 Rosanna Street, Gilroy --This red house with white trim was built in two stages. The timbers were different sizes redwood. J. D. Culp built it in 1869. He was a prominent tobacco processor.



Presbyterian Church, Gilroy

9. Uriah Wood House, 5411 Pacheco Pass Road, Gilroy--This two story stucco house with a porch on the front extending the full two stories, was built after 1854 when Uriah Wood arrived in the valley. He was a farmer and stock dealer. Supervisor Sig Sanchez's family bought it from the heirs of Uriah Wood, and Sig remembers stories told about how Tuburcio Vasquez, the bandit, used to stop at the house.

10. Old Phegley House, 2080 Pacheco Pass Highway, Gilroy--A white, well cared for colonial frame house with three story tank house next to it, it was built about 1875. James F. Phegley, its builder, was a prominent landowner and farmer. He came to Gilroy in 1871 so his children could attend school.

11. Soap Lake (San Felipe Lake), Pacheco Pass Road, near Gilroy--Beginning in 1844 this was a notable tallow and soap making area. Soil produced alkali used to make soap which was popular with crews of Monterey harbor ships.

12. Vanumanutangi (Summer home of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson), 4 1/2 miles up Redwood Retreat

Road, west of Gilroy--This house with its stone foundation was built in 1902, an adaptation of an old English lodge. It contains 5 rooms, most of which are finished in natural oiled redwood. The living room contains a great English style fireplace. About the room are low seats, built into the walls; ceilings are low with rafters and the windows are after the Dutch style with tiny lights.

13.* Gilroy City Hall, Monterey Road and 6th, Gilroy--The corner stone of this conspicuous, ornate structure with a bell and clock tower, a tile roof and heavy stone work, was laid in 1905. It served as City Hall for Gilroy for over 59 years. It was designed by Samuel Newsom, well known early architect. Gilroy Historical Society now leases it.

14. "Casa del Rancho", James F. Dunne House, 610 San Felipe Road, (3 1/2 miles off Pacheco Pass Road on the Hollister Road), Gilroy--This elegant early California style frame house was built in 1907. It is white with porches on the west and south and with beautiful stained glass windows. At one time it was two stories tall. It was the home of James Dunne, prominent early pioneer.

15. Bonesio or Uvas Winery, Old Watsonville Road near Day Road, northwest of Gilroy--This land was originally part of Solis Land grant of 1828. The building is one of the oldest wooden structures in the county. Parts of the present house may date back to the 1830's when redwood timbers were brought from Mt. Madonna to build it. The wine making business began there before 1914. Originally built of redwood timbers it was stuccoed in the 1940's. Now painted mustard color, it has 20 rooms.

16. Gilroy Hot Springs, Loop Road or Hot Springs Road, 14 miles northeast of Gilroy--Built in 1879 the springs was one of Santa Clara County's early "Spas". The area, 1200 feet above sea level, has been a tourist attraction since its discovery in 1865. There was a hotel with mineral baths, cottages, stables, club house, swimming pool, picnic grounds and hiking trails. Presently it has been badly vandalized.

17. Horace Willson House, 1980 Pacheco Pass Road Gilroy--A large two story brick house with porch around the first floor and a balcony railing prominent in the front. It was built in 1859. It was the first brick house in Santa Clara Valley. The bricks were baked on the property. There is a partial 3rd floor with windows in gothic style of architecture. House was owned by prominent early citizens. At times prisoners were kept at the house because Willson was the alcalde.

18. Uvas Creek Indian Village, Uvas and Little Arthur Creeks near Old Watsonville Road, Gilroy--These grinding sites date to the 1700's. Recent road and barn development has partially destroyed site of a large Indian Village.

19.* Frank Norris Cabin, Near Redwood Retreat, 10 miles west of Gilroy--Mr. and Mrs. Norris built this cabin, a short time before his death at age 32, in order to be near the home of Robert Louis Stevenson's widow. The cabin, constructed of rocks from a nearby stream, was declared a National Historical Landmark in 1958.

20. San Felipe Church, Gavilan College Campus, Gilroy--Built in 1893 in San Benito County, it was used by various protestant congregations for 30 years. In 1972 it was moved from its original location. In 1974-75 it was restored by Gavilan College carpentry students.

21. Episcopal Church (recently the Nazarene Church), Corner of Forest and Martin, Gilroy--This church is soon to be moved to Santa Teresa Blvd. near Bernal Road in San Jose. It will be used by the Episcopal Diocese on Sundays and the Jewish on Saturdays. Built in 1871, it is of redwood in the Carpenter Gothic style.

22. Southern Pacific Station House, Monterey and Depot Streets, Gilroy--Constructed in 1918 this Mission Revival style building is similar in style to the Gilroy City Hall.

23. Miller House Ruins, Mt. Madonna Park, Hecker Pass Highway, west of Gilroy--Built in the 1870's this was once a summer home of cattle king Miller. Site is now included in Santa Clara County's Mt. Madonna Park.

Other Historical Structures are:

24. George Dunlap House, first block south of 6th on Forest Ave., Gilroy.

25. J. H. Ellis House (built before 1900), 4945 Frazer Lake Road, Gilroy.

26. Julius Martin House (1850), 610 I.O.O.F. Ave., Gilroy.

27. Ousley House (pre 1894), 2485 Hecker Pass Road, Gilroy.

28. Amos Robinson House (1882), Corner of 5th and Eigelberry Streets, Gilroy.

29. Thayer House (pre 1894), Alexander and Martin Streets, Gilroy.

30. Caroline Hoxett House, Near Hanna on 5th, Gilroy.

31. George Eustice House (1869), 7511 Church Street, Gilroy.

32. Samuel Moore House, 7151 Church Street, Gilroy.

33. Logan Whitehurst House, 7090 Church Street, Gilroy (built shortly before turn of century).

34. Thomas Rea House Site, 223 E. 6th Street, Gilroy--Rea who arrived in California in 1850 built this former showplace in 1873.

MORGAN HILL-SAN MARTIN

1. Shields House, 13310 Lincoln Ave., San Martin --The age of the house is unknown; presently is used as a real estate office.

2. San Martin Presbyterian Church, Lincoln and Spring Streets, San Martin--This quaint frame structure with steeple and a round glass window in front, was built in 1904. It was one of the early structures in San Martin.

3. Coe Ranch, Seeley Road, East of Morgan Hill-- Now part of Henry W. Coe Memorial State Park, the outbuildings date from the 1870's and include a ranch house, cook house, bunkhouse, rock cooler, and remains of Madrone Springs resort. This was one of the early ranches in the area.

4. San Martin Winery, 13000 Depot, San Martin-- It was one of the early wineries in the south county area; formed in 1892 as a grower's co-op. The oldest building still standing dates to early 1930's. They include a brick winery and a wine cellar replica in the tasting room.

5. Morgan Hill House, 350 North Monterey Road, Morgan Hill--This white frame house with it's porch and two gables was built before 1890. It was the home of Hiram Morgan Hill, for whom the town was named.

6. Malaguerra Winery, east end of Burnett Ave., Morgan Hill--Originally built of stone in 1869, it was the first winery in Morgan Hill area. After 1900 the building was enlarged. Part of it was used as living quarters.

7. Methodist Church, 17175 Monterey Road, Morgan Hill--It is a white frame church structure with a parsonage next to it. Appears to be original of 1893 with an addition on the north end. There is a round red stained glass window in front.

8. Barney Machado House, corner of Santa Teresa Blvd and Watsonville Road, Morgan Hill--It was built in 1863 with later additions. The redwoods were planted in 1874; it now serves as a Christmas tree farm.

9. Machado School, Sycamore Ave in Paradise Valley, near Morgan Hill--Built in 1895 it still remains in fair condition.

10. Madrone Hotel, Northeast corner of Monterey and Peebles, Morgan Hill--In 1895 it replaced the "18 Mile House", or Madrone Station.

11. Montgomery House, Corner of 3rd and Monterey, Morgan Hill--This was built in the 1890's.

12. Hammer's Bakery, northeast corner of 3rd and Monterey, Morgan Hill--It was built in the 1890's. It also housed the old Mason and Triggs Store.

Other Historical Structures

13. Mt. Hope Cemetery, Spring Avenue, Morgan Hill (established in 1909).

14. Skeels Hotel, Svedal on Croy Road (one mile below Uvas County Park, near Morgan Hill.

15.* Poverty Flat Site, in southern part of Coe State Park, near Morgan Hill.

16.* Coyote Creek Archeological District, in Coe State Park Region, near Morgan Hill.

17. Bender House, 18110 Monterey Road, Morgan Hill (built in the 1890's).

18. Pravettoni Furniture, 2nd and Monterey Road, Morgan Hill (1896).

19. Phegley House or Fay House, 2290 B. Cochran Road, Morgan Hill (built in 1890's).

20. Cozy Corner Bar, 3rd and Monterey Road, Morgan Hill (1893).

COYOTE

1. The Grange, east side of Monterey Road, near Post Office, Coyote--This building was built by the Coyote Public Hall Association in 1892. It is a large frame building. It was moved back on the lot when the road was widened. Now it is used as a meeting place for the Grange.

2. Joseph Ramelli House and Storage Shed, one mile west of highway 101, Coyote--The Ramelli family was one of the active families in Coyote. They raised cattle and feed until World War I when they began to raise seeds for Braslan Seed Company. The first school in Coyote was held in 1/2 of the large storage shed. The structure was built about 1873, is white frame with shutters. It is a two story house.

3. "Old Stone Fort", 3/4 mile east of the Ficaro Fisher house, Coyote--This is an interesting structure with unusual construction. It has a dirt

floor at ground level. The walls are thick masonry construction of local serpentine rock and primitive lime mortar. Appears to have been built in early 1840s. The added second story walls are brick and seem to be about 1880. County owned.

4. Orvis Stevens House and smaller original House, East Emado Lane, Coyote--The small original house is older than 1867 when Orvis Stevens bought the land. The main house was built in 1882. It is a large two story frame house with 15 rooms.

5. Coyote Ranch, South of Metcalf Road, Coyote--This two story frame house was built about 1873. It has a porch that goes halfway around the house on the ground floor; has lovely wood in interior and a beautiful fireplace. Land was originally owner by William Fisher. Captain Fremont wintered here in 1846. He stayed until the middle of February using the time to purchase horses, obtain supplies and thoroughly refit his party. (This was shortly before the Mexican War). The house was built by Ficaro Fisher, son of William.

6. Tom Sugishita House, 1 driveway south of Emado Lane, Coyote--This small frame house now covered with imitation brick and with an addition on the south, was built in 1863. It is said to be the oldest remaining house in Coyote. Square nails and redwood lumber were used in its construction.

NEW ALMADEN *

1. Pfeiffer House, Graystone Lane, Almaden--Jacob Pfeiffer brought his family to the area in 1875. He went to work in "Goodrich's Freestone Quarry" and soon took it over, leasing it until his death in 1905. He and his sons mined the gray stone, cutting it by hand, and hauling it by wagon and later by rail all over California. Agnews State Hospital, Stanford University, San Jose Art Museum, Knox-Goodrich Building, and Santa Clara County's Old Hall of Records were built of stone from this quarry.

2. Hacienda Hotel, 21747 Bertram Road, Almaden--Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company originally owned the hotel and used it for unmarried mine employees. Later it was converted into a small hotel to accomodate visitors to the mining settlement. Standing vacant for many years, it has been remodeled into a restaurant. The original hotel burned down; new building constructed by the mining company in the 1870's.

3. Casa Grande, Almaden Road, New Almaden--This building was built in 1854 as a residence for managers of New Almaden Quicksilver Mine. It was used for this purpose until the 1920's. Among its occupants was the Director General Henry W. Halleck.

Casa Grande, New Almaden

4.**New Almaden Quicksilver Mine, New Almaden--This mine was first worked in 1824. Between 1850 and 1917 it produced $52,299,517 worth of mercury. It was named after the Almaden Mine in Spain. Now it is the property of Santa Clara County called Almaden-Quicksilver County Park. From 1950-75 is has been a limited operation.

5. St. Anthony's Church, Bertram Road, New Almaden at Almaden Road--Built in 1900, the church has brown shingles, lancet windows and a gable-roof facade.

6. Wells Fargo Office--Now New Almaden Museum, Almaden Road, New Almaden--This building that was built in the 1850's is now the property of Mrs. Constance Perham. It contains relics from nearby quicksilver mine. (Reported to be the only private quicksilver museum in the country). It also contains Indian artifacts and plants used by California Indians. Adjacent to it is one of the few early brick houses, the Bulmore House. Bulmore was an early bookeeper for the mining company. (Also known as the Carson-Perham Adobe).

CAMPBELL

1. Ralph Hyde House, 227 E. Alice Ave, Campbell--This white shingle, bungalow style house was built in 1917. It was constructed in the dry yard of the cannery.

2. John Henry Campbell House, 91 South Second, Campbell--This is the original home built by John Henry Campbell in the 1880's. He was the son of Benjamin Campbell, founder of the town of Campbell. The two palm trees in front were planted by the Campbells. This white redwood structure has been completely restored.

3. Original Ainsley House, 112 N. Second, Campbell--This 3800 square foot house was the original home of John Ainsley, and was first located on the property of the cannery he owned at Harrison Ave by the railroad. In 1912 the home was moved in 3 parts to its present site.

4. Farley Building, 365 E. Campbell, Campbell--This brick building was constructed in 1894. It was originally the Bank of Camp bell incorporated in 1896. It was a bank for 10 years, and then became an office building.

Carson-Perham Adobe, New Almaden

5. Eliphalet Price House, 1902 Dry Creek Road, Campbell--This craftsman-shingle style house was built in 1902 and is still occupied by Price family members.

6. Dry Creek, Campbell--In 1866 there came a flood which tore away the dam that had been built. (It is said the farmers tried to divert the water and lost control of the channel during the winter rains). The water flooded a lot of land and it cut itself a new channel. The old bed then became Dry Creek Road.

7. Country Woman's Club, 274 E. Campbell, Campbell--This building was built in 1923 as the town library. Later it became the Woman's Club.

8. Campbell Grammar School, Campbell and Winchester Road, Campbell--This school, built in 1923, has been condemned by the state as not earthquake proof. Presently it is used by West Valley College for administrative purposes.

9. George E. Hyde & Company, "The Factory", end of Central Ave, Campbell--In 1892 the Campbell Fruit Grower's Union was organized and built the building for their co-operative fruit drying business. In 1909 George E. Hyde purchased the plant and converted it into a cannery. Later it was integrated with Sunsweet Growers dehydrator operation. At that time it was the world's largest fruit dryer. Now it has been turned into a complex of small commercial shops.

10. Gaslight Theater, 400 E. Campbell, Campbell--This building was built about 1910. It was originally the Mercantile Trust Company of Calif. It became a theater in 1930. The marble wainscoting and black marble floor under the wood floor were put in after the theater conversion. It still has the old wrought iron theater seats.

11. D. H. Leigh Ranch House, 140 Peter Drive, Campbell--This old ranch house was built in 1874. There is an old barn and a fantastic bay laurel tree in the yard.

LOS GATOS

1. The Toll House, 142 South Santa Cruz Ave, Los Gatos--In 1867 a toll gate was placed across the logging road built by the Santa Cruz Turnpike Joint Stock Company from Forbes Mill through the Santa Cruz Gap to the County Line. James Kennedy built the toll house and collected tolls at one of the four toll gates along the road; tolls ranged from 50¢ for a single team to $1.00 for a 6 horse team. Well preserved, the building is now an Antique Shop.

2. Dr. Rice House, 312 West Main, Los Gatos--This well preserved old house was built in 1880. Dr. Rice, who purchased the house about 1896 was was one of the first dentists in Los Gatos. There are recent additions and restorations on this house.

3. Ten Mile House Site, E corner of North Santa Cruz and Main, Los Gatos--The ten mile house was started in 1857 after the stageline was established. It was owned by Henry Cobb and later by John Lyndon, who bought 100 acres of surrounding land. This was later moved across to the S.W. corner to make room for the railroad station in 1877. The Los Gatos Hotel as it was known, burned in 1898.

4. Lyndon Hotel Site, S.W. corner of N. Santa Cruz Ave and Main, Los Gatos--In 1898 after the earlier Los Gatos Hotel burned, John Lyndon built the Hotel Lyndon. This large picturesque building was torn down in 1963.

5. The Cats, at city limits on west side of highway 17, Los Gatos--These concrete statues 8 feet tall, are at the entrance of Poets Canyon on the Wood Estate. Author Charles Wood built his estate in 1922. The Cats were sculpted by Robert Paine.

6.**Forbes Flour Mill, Highway 17, near end of Church Street, Los Gatos--The birthplace of the town of Los Gatos. James A. Forbes purchased land from Jose Hernandez and built a flour mill on Los Gatos Creek. The mill was originally a four story building completed in 1854. Building has been used to house a power plant for the Los Gatos Ice and Power Company, a brewing and bottling company, a substation of P.G.E. and a Youth Center. Building now vacant because it is not earthquake proof.

7. Vacqueros Adobe Site, first parking lot in Vasona Park off Blossom Hill Road, Los Gatos--Second house built on Rancho Rinconada de Los Gatos in 1840's, was a rest stop for ox drawn freight wagons on Old Jones Road on the east side of Los Gatos Creek. Fire destroyed the adobe and frame additions in 1920.

8. Miles House, 130 Edelen, Los Gatos--This Queen Anne-style shingle house was built in 1886. Its carved woods, pediments with designs in relief, and colored glass are linked with the Victorian age.

9. A. Skinkle, Jr. House, 129 Edelen, Los Gatos--This Queen Anne-style house was built in 1890 by Mr. Skinkle, who was a pharmacist, and a member of the Board of Trade (now the Chamber of Commerce) President in April 1895.

10. 1873 House, 208 Main, Los Gatos--This colonial style, 2 story frame house was built in 1873; is owned by the City of Los Gatos and may eventually be torn down.

11. Old Parker Ranch, 16000 Marchmont Drive, Los Gatos--Children's Country School was built on the Col. James Parker Ranch in 1936. In 1960 it became Hillbrook School. Tank house, guest house and remodeled barn remain of original Parker Ranch.

12. Waterman House, 45 Broadway, Los Gatos--Its significance is primarily architectural. When extensive renovation was being done they discovered latches dated 1866 and a picture in the library dated 1870. The arched windows are one of the stamps of the era when it was built in 1875.

13. The E. Moser House, 75 Alpine, Los Gatos--This two story Victorian age home contains a beautiful almost 180° entry hall staircase of hand-turned walnut. Over the years many different families have lived in this important pre-1900 structure. From family records based on a date found under a marble mantle in the den, it was built in 1889. Over the years interesting remodeling and construction has been done.

14. Herman Sund House, 107 Foster, Los Gatos--Herman Sund, Swedish immigrant and father of the present owner, was builder and contractor of this and many other area homes. He was active in the early local government of Los Gatos. The house was built in 1884.

15. A. E. Ellis House, 33 College, Los Gatos--According to the town record it was built in 1871. At one time during the 1940's it was a laundry and boarding house. Following that it was remodeled and is now a private residence.

16. "Honeymoon House", 315 University, Los Gatos-Built by Harry Perrin, who was a mason and contractor, in 1896 for his bride Theresa. It is a rare example of Victorian Romanesque style architecture used for a residence. This style was usually employed in public buildings only.

17. Watkins House, 328 Bachman, Los Gatos--Built in 1885 by an early pharmacist, it has had a number of different owners. Its steep roof is a hold over from eastern residential architecture which was used to shed snow.

18. A. Malpas House, 55 Hernandez, Los Gatos--Mr. Alfred Malpas was manager of the Los Gatos Wine and Fruit Company. He purchased this land in 1880 and built the house in 1887. When originally built it had 4 bedrooms and 2 exclusive baths (one upstairs and one down), and piped in hot and cold water, with gas heating throughout. He manufactured the gas from gasoline. Noted for its decorative facade and spectacular stained glass windows, present owners say it now has 54 doors, 14 rooms, plus basement.

19. D. C. Crummey House, 33 Glen Ridge, Los Gatos--The original features of this two story house remain--ornamental pediments and cornices, slender porch pillars. It was built in 1885 by D. C. Crummey, son-in-law of John Bean, inventor of the Bean Spray and Pump, and founder of a firm of that name. His son John Crummey founded Food Machinery, now FMC.

20. George Hooke House 25 Glen Ridge, Los Gatos--This house, built in 1898, was the home of George Hooke owner of Los Gatos Canning Company from 1894 to 1902. Mr. Hooke was one of the first Los Gatos residents to install electricity. It still stands on Glen Ridge overlooking the main part of town.

21.* McCullagh-Jones House, 18000 Overlook Road, Los Gatos- -In 1901 Frank McCullagh returned to Los Gatos again from Pennsylvania and repurchased land and home he had previously owned. He hired Willis Polk the famous architect to redesign the house. Said house was cut in two and pulled apart by two teams of horses, and the present loggia was built between the two halves. The exterior finish of the house was designed as a replica of the San Miguel Mission. This Mission-Revival Style is of stucco with 12' beams outside and with a tile roof. Its arches are used as doorways or windows. Mrs. McCullagh was a great horticulturist and a fabulous water supply, which originated from a 12 acre piece up above the house in the hills, made it possible for her to develop her beautiful gardens in the manner she did. After the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. McCullagh, the estate was sold to Dr. and Mrs. Horace Jones in 1939. They lived there until 1961.

McCullagh-Jones House

22. Cogshall-Place House, 115 N. Santa Cruz Ave., Los Gatos--The mansion in which the Place Funeral Home was located for 50 years, is the lone survivor of a line of mansions that ran from Bean Ave. to Saratoga Ave. It was built in 1895 and bought by E. E. Place for his furniture store and funeral home in 1917.

23. Peter Johnson House, 49 Los Gatos Blvd., Los Gatos--Built in 1895, it is one of the most important pre-1900 homes in Los Gatos. Builder was Peter Johnson, a Chairman of Board of Trustees (Mayor) of Los Gatos 1892-94. Johnson owned 131 acres and was one of the first subdividers. Johnson Avenue bears his name. Stacia Street was named after one of his eight children.

24. D. P. Simon House, 207 Los Gatos Blvd., Los Gatos--House was built in 1880. In 1905 Simon introduced an ordinance to regulate saloons in Los Gatos. In 1910 he was elected to the newly formed Chamber of Commerce. Simon Way bears his name. The house is Italianate-Style.

25. Lyndon House, 270 East Main Street, Los Gatos--James Lyndon was early postmaster for Los Gatos; headed local government sometime before 1882; was one of the founders of a lumber business on University Avenue (lumber came from Lyndon Gulch across from Lexington Reservoir); and was co-owner of Old Lyndon Hotel. He was Sheriff of Santa Clara County from 1894-98. This home which was built in 1881 has 11 rooms, six bedrooms and a sitting room plus a bedroom and shower added on later. House was moved from original location at Broadway and South Santa Cruz Avenue in 1972. This saved it from being demolished.

26. Sanborn Young Oriental House, 16600 Cypress Way, Los Gatos--House was built in 1909 for Senator Sanborn Young. The architect is unknown, but it is known that Chinese labor was used. Authoress Ruth Comfort Mitchell was Sanborn's young wife and they lived there until Dr. Taughinbaugh purchased it. This interesting oriental style house is made of shakes and ordinary wood, has 5,000 square feet and is 4 stories high.

27. Market Street School, 179 Loma Alta, Los Gatos--This structure was built in 1891, and was used partly as a residence and partly as a school house for first and second graders. Now it is a private residence.

28. Old Vineland School, 269 Los Gatos Blvd., Los Gatos--In 1906 the old Vineland School building was moved from Farley Road to this site. It is presently a private residence.

29. Hernandez Adobe, 14610 Quito Road, Los Gatos-Jose Hernandez and Sebastian Peralta were granted 6631.44 acres for Rancho Rinconada de Los Gatos in 1840. They had applied for it as early as 1824. The two story adobe that was built in the 1830's is well preserved and incorporated into a larger estate. It was originally rancho headquarters.

30. "Arroyo Del Ajo"--John Steinbeck House, 16250 Greenwood Lane, Monte Sereno--John Steinbeck built the original portion of this house in 1934. He wrote "Grapes of Wrath" and "Of Mice and Men" here, on the front patio and in the living room of the guest house. Now it is white batten and board, though it was red when Steinbeck lived there. Materials are all redwood with a shake roof. Additions were made after 1967, but the brick work, walks, patio, gate and fence are original as well as house and guest house.

31. St. Mary's Catholic Church, 219 Bean Avenue, Los Gatos--In 1881 this church building was erected at Bean and Santa Cruz Avenue and was used as a mission church until 1912 when the building was moved to corner of Bean and Tait as part of a new church complex. In 1914 a new church was built along with parochial residence; in 1925 the rectory was renovated.

32. Sacred Heart Novitiate, end of College Avenue, Los Gatos--In 1886 Jesuits purchased 39 acres for novice retreat and winery; in 1886 small winery was built where novice wing is today. In 1896 original winery was built and housed the office, bottling works, etc. Now it is the center building used as an aging cellar. In 1926 other wing was completed and property boundaries gradually expanded to over 200 acres. (Old Jones Lumber Road ran through this property and over St. Joseph Hill to town of Lexington.)

33. Los Gatos Presbyterian Church, Church Street, Los Gatos--It was originally built in 1884-85, then remodeled in 1894 and again in 1938. In 1958 services were moved to new building on Shannon Road, and the old church was extensively remodeled for private offices.

34. First Methodist Church Site, Church Street, Los Gatos--It was the oldest church building in Los Gatos at the time of its demolition to make a parking lot in the mid-1960's. Its New England style spire was a conspicuous landmark.

35. Sunshine Market, E. Main and Alpine Avenue, Los Gatos--This building dates back to 1905 and is a classic example of a neighborhood store.

36. Old Town (Formerly the University Avenue School), 50 University Avenue, Los Gatos--Though a school had existed on the property from 1881, the present building was constructed in 1923 when the old building was sold to San Francisco Wrecking. In 1926 they bought land across the creek and built a bridge to a new play ground. In late 1950's

the school was closed because it was not earthquake safe. In the 1960's "Old Town" was developed for shops, restaurants, theater, etc.

37. Ford's Opera House, 140 West Main Street, Los Gatos--Built on site of Johnson Opera House in 1904, in 1916 J. Walter Crider purchased it and it became a Dry Goods Store. Today it houses several antique shops.

38. Hofstra Block, West Main and Santa Cruz Avenue, Los Gatos--Known today as La Cañada Building, housing Corner Drug Store, offices and other firms, the structure was called the Hofstra Block at the turn-of-the-century. Built in 1894, it was extensively refurbished in the early 1970's when a restaurant was established on the 2nd floor.

39. Rex Hotel in the Beckwith Block, 31 East Main, Los Gatos--This building, built in 1891, housed the post office in 1894; later became the Rex Hotel.

40. Rankin Block, East Main and Montebello, Los Gatos--Built after fire of 1901 that destroyed commercial bank building that stood at corner of Main and Montebello, it housed the post office from 1917 to 1948.

41. Fretwell Building, N.E. corner East Main and University Avenue, Los Gatos--Built by the town's first jeweler in 1906, it housed the First National Bank of Los Gatos from 1912-18. It is now an antique shop.

42. First National Bank Building, 198 West Main, Los Gatos--Originally built prior to 1918, this building first housed a hardware store, a realtor and later a bank up until 1955. Once again it housed several businesses consecutively until completely restored for banking purposes in 1973 by Homestead Savings.

LOS GATOS-MOUNTAIN AREA

1. Patchen Site, Mt. Charley Road and Old Santa Cruz Highway--In 1872 Patchen Post Office was established and in 1876 Josiah Fowler built a house which included the post office. This house and others up and down the road became part of Edgemont resort in 1925. The Fowler house was destroyed by fire in 1950. All that remains is an historical marker.

2. Alma Site, 3 miles south of Los Gatos--It was established in 1862 as a road side house. In 1872 the post office was moved there and named Alma. The railroad used Alma as a station in 1880. The train operated until 1940. The post office was discontinued in 1952. All the sites are now under water of Lexington Dam.

3. Wrights Station Site, near Austrian Dam, Los Gatos Creek--This area was settled by James Wright in 1870. He purchased the land from Burrell. In 1880 Wright's Station tunnel for the Southern Pacific narrow-gauge railroad from San Jose to Santa Cruz was finished. The tunnel is 1 1/8 miles long. In 1909 the track was changed to broad gauge. The railroad was discontinued in 1940 and the site is now owned by San Jose Water Works. The building was a station for Southern Pacific. Now all is destroyed.

4. Bohemia, 241 Loma Prieta Avenue, Santa Cruz Mountains--The original building on this land was the Burrell Church, which later was destroyed. In the 1870's it was purchased by Z. A. Catton. He and his wife built Bohemia, a large house where they lived while it was used as an inn, patronized by writers. The local people still refer to it as "Frenchies Hotel." It is standing but in poor condition.

5. Lexington Station Site, South of Los Gatos on Highway 17--First operating saw mill built before 1856 by Isaac Branham and Julien Hands. Then sold to Zacariah Jones. The old Jones Hill Road still winds around Alma. Jones sold it to Benning who named his mill and town after his home town Lexington. It was an industrial center in the 1850's; post office established in 1861. The town began to decline in 1870's and in 1873 the post office was moved to Alma. Railroad bypassed Lexington for Alma.

6. Volney Averill House, 22849 Summit Road, Santa Cruz Mountains--This two story frame house was built in 1880 by Volney Averill who built and started the Summit Opera House. The outbuildings also remain in original condition.

7. Moody Gulch, in a canyon right of Highway 17 below site of Mt. Charley's first cabin in the Santa Cruz Mountains--This is the area in which oil was first discovered by McPherson in 1873. As late as 1922 oil was still sold here. Some oil rigs still remain but they are not in use. In 1958 the gulch was filled to make way for Highway 17.

8. Austrian Gulch, slope of Mt. Umunhum, Santa Cruz Mountains--This undeveloped land derives its name from the Austro-Germans who settled there and planted orchards and vineyards in the 1870's. The colony was destroyed by a flood in 1889. In 1923 a forest fire destroyed the buildings. San Jose Water Works owns the land.

9. Schultheis House, 22849 Summit Road, Santa Cruz Mountains--In 1851 John and Susan Schultheis built this house which is still in good condition. It is a small two story house that has had a small kitchen area added on. The hand-hewn timbers

are still visible from inside. Mr. Schultheis was a skilled German cabinetmaker and this is thought to be the oldest house in the area.

10. Chase House, Summit Road near Schultheis House, Santa Cruz Mountains--Joseph Chase arrived in the valley in 1860; he owned a sawmill at Lexington. In 1862 he bought a ranch south of the Schultheis ranch and also bought this house from a Mr. Taylor. It had been built in 1859. It is still in excellent condition.

11. Alma College, Bear Creek Road, Santa Cruz Mountains--First designed by Colonel S. H. Knowles in 1880's, Bonanza King James Flood built mansion in 1894. Sold to Dr. H. L.Tevis in 1906 and owned by that family until 970 acres were sold by his heirs to Jesuits for a school of Theology in 1934. In 1967 it became a private experimental school. Flood's mansion burned and only the brick and concrete foundations remain.

12. Montezuma School for Boys, Bear Creek Road, Santa Cruz Mountains--It was founded in 1911 by E. A. Rogers. Now owned by The Sisters of Presentation, maintained as a college. The Pueblo style structure was re-adapted for this use after the fire of 1953 closed the earlier school for boys.

13. Yehudi Menuhin Estate, 225 Alma Bridge Road, Above Lexington Dam--Built in 1930's it has recently been for sale. World famous violinist, who established a music school in England, Yehudi Menuhin, and his sister Hepzivah, a pianist, grew up in this Santa Cruz Mountain area home.

14. Aldercroft Station (Known also as Oil Switch because of tank into which Moody Gulch oil was piped before being shipped to Oakland), Los Gatos-Santa Cruz Freeway, south of Los Gatos--This dates back to the 1860's.

15. Holy City, Los Gatos-Santa Cruz Freeway, south of Los Gatos--This religious sect community was founded in 1919 by William E. Riker.

SARATOGA **

1. City of Saratoga--On route of de Anza expedition, it later a lumbering town that developed at Martin McCarthy's Toll Gate in 1850. It was site of Congress Springs Resort. Many early buildings still exist.

2. "Woodleigh"--G. A. Wood House, 20375 Saratoga Los Gatos Road, Saratoga--This two story Georgian Colonial-style house was built in 1911 by the G. A. Wood family. They were very prominent and active in Saratoga's early years. Presently it is an antique store.

3. D. C. Bell House, 20360 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road, Saratoga--This attractive two story house was built in 1910.

4. William King House, 14672 Oak Street, Saratoga--This was the home of William King, one of the founders and owners of the Saratoga Paper Mill. This two story redwood lumber house was built in 1870. After Mr. King's death his widow lived there for many years. The Kings were prominent in community affairs; Mrs. King was one of the charter members of the Congregational Church in 1872. It is remodeled but well kept.

5. Crowell House, 19855 Douglass Lane, Saratoga--Large two story, redwood house built in 1880's, it was local mansion of a prominent family. It was located on site of one of Saratoga's earliest ranches.

6. McWilliams House, Saratoga-Los Gatos Road, Saratoga--This one story redwood lumber cottage looks as it did when it was built in the 1860's. It has been moved to its present location from Big Basin Way. It was the home of Saratoga's second blacksmith. The blacksmith's shop was under a nearby tree to the west. This was one of Saratoga's earliest homes and it will be restored and used for a museum.

7. Francis Dresser House, 14300 Saratoga Avenue, Saratoga--Though this two story redwood lumber house has been somewhat remodeled, it remains relatively unchanged from original appearance when it was built in the 1870's. Three pioneer families have lived in it--families of Dresser, Currier and Cunningham.

8. John Henry House, 6th and Big Basin Way, Saratoga--Originally it was the home of John Henry, the engineer at the Saratoga Paper Mill. He purchased the land and built the house in 1869. A redwood lumber, one story, white frame house, it is now an architect's office.

9. Ellis House, 14711 Fruitvale Avenue, Saratoga--One of Saratoga's early homes, it was built by a Mr. Ellis in 1880's. George Foster, a later owner, was a Justice of the Peace. It is a two story frame house called "Old Orchard."

10. Springer House, 20770 Wildwood Way, Saratoga--James P. Springer was one of the earliest settlers in McCarthysville (later Saratoga). He settled on the land across the creek and planted the first orchard of any consequence on the west side of Santa Clara Valley. He was a community leader; served on first school board; was also a member of the state legislature. He came to California overland in 1841 with the Bidwell-Bartleson party. It is believed that this wood house was pre-fab and that the pre-marked lumber was brought around the Horn in the 1850's.

11. Mason House, 14005 Saratoga Avenue, Saratoga --The house was built by Willis Morrison, the father of Mrs. John Cox of the pioneer Cox family, in the 1870's. It is a redwood lumber house with a porch that was added on sometime later.

12. Henry Jarboe House, 20611 Brookwood Lane, Saratoga--This two story redwood lumber house, built in the 1860's, was the home of Henry Jarboe, Saratoga's first blacksmith. He first came to the village in the early 1850's. He took a prominent part in community life and was one member of a permanent committee to further the project of building a road through the redwoods from Saratoga to Santa Cruz. He organized the first school in Saratoga.

13. Kirkwood Manor House (Rancho Bella Vista), Bella Vista, Saratoga--This house, designed by Willis Polk as a mediterranean villa, was built on site of old Frank Farwell ranch, Rancho Bella Vista, in 1917. In later years it was the home of Robert Kirkwood, a State Assemblyman and a State Controller.

14. Hannah McCarthy's Summer House, 20600 Lomita Avenue, Saratoga--The wife of Martin McCarty (name later changed to McCarthy) built this house in 1877. McCarty operated the Toll Gate on the old lumber road, now Big Basin Way, and was considered Saratoga's founder. The village was originally called "McCartysville" from 1850's until 1865.

15. Saratoga Barn Site, Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road, Saratoga--Mrs. Hannah McCarthy's winery, later a blacksmith shop was built here in the 1860's. It has been moved two times. Now it is an antique shop.

16. Neil Carmichael House, 14051 Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road, Saratoga--One of Saratoga's most beautiful wood Bungalow-style houses, it was built in 1914 by Neil Carmichael. He, together with his brother Dan, and Thomas Hubbard, ran a lumber mill above Saratoga from 1889 to 1911. This two story house with bowed bay windows and redwood interiors, is extremely well built.

17. Maclay House Site, Big Basin Way, Saratoga--It was the former home of Charles Maclay, prominent in County and State politics, owner of a grist mill and tannery, developer of a road to Santa Cruz called Maclay's Turnpike. The house was built in the 1860's.

18. Mrs. John Brown's House, 13915 Saratoga Avenue, Saratoga--It was the temporary home of the widow of John Brown of Harper's Ferry. It was built in 1880.

19. Marsh House Site, 14567 Big Basin Way, Saratoga--This house that was home for many years of a prominent Saratoga pioneer family, was built in 1860's. It has kept its original appearance.

20. Erwin T. King House (Oriental Hotel), 14605 Big Basin Way, Saratoga--This charming redwood structure was restored in 1958 to a simple colonial Georgian salt-box style after many years of neglect. It may have been originally built in 1850's as suggested by the hand-hewn redwood timbers, low ceiling and large central fireplace. E. T. King was co-owner of the paper mill in 1868 and is believed to have rented this house from John Chisholm. The Oriental Hotel was run here from 1893 to 1903. It is now owned by Mrs. W. R. Caldwell.

21. Fabretti House, 14669 Big Basin Way, Saratoga--This redwood lumber cottage was built in 1881 and is surrounded by oaks and gardens. It is one of Saratoga's oldest still standing homes.

22. Casa Tierra, 15231 Quito Road, Saratoga--In 1941 this adobe structure was built by Maude Meagher and Carolyn Smiley. It was originally built as publishing house residence for "World Youth", an international children's magazine intended to promote world peace. Moved here from Boston, the magazine was published in Saratoga until World War II. The two women, with the help of a few area Indians, hand made the adobe from clay on-site. The roof tile, obtained in Santa Barbara, is the last of the handmade tile used for original construction of the California missions. Sold in 1959 to present residents, Dr. Maurice Tripp and family, it is reported to be the largest secular adobe in North America. It has 13,000 square feet of floor space.

Casa Tierra, Saratoga

23. Methodist-Episcopal Church, 20490 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road, Saratoga--It was built in 1895 from redwood and was painted white. It had a small congregation for 34 years. Since then it has been home for different businesses. Now it has been somewhat remodeled and is an antique shop.

24. Missionary Settlement House, 14683 Oak St., Saratoga--In 1905 the Congregational Church bought this house from Clarence George to use as a home for their missionaries when they were on leave. It is an old-fashioned, one story frame house, still used as a private residence.

25. Congregational Church Parsonage, 14660 Oak Street, Saratoga--This old-fashioned lumber, two story home was built in conjunction with the pioneer Congregational Church in 1886. It is still used as a residence. The church no longer stands.

26. Austin School, Austin Way, Saratoga--When this school was built in 1912, this portion of "brick" roadway was still part of the Saratoga-Los Gatos Road. A lively settlement called Austin Corners existed here at the turn-of-the century.

27. Villa Montalvo, entrance gates marked on Saratoga-Los Gatos Road, Saratoga--Former home of U.S. Senator James D. Phelan, who named his estate after 16th century Spanish novelist. Main door of Mediterranean-style house came from a palace in Granada, Spain. Building maintained as an art gallery and cultural center by Montalvo Association and Montalvo Service Group. Grounds maintained as arboretum by Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department. It was built in 1912.

28. Saratoga Foothill Clubhouse, Park Place Saratoga--Its significance is primarily architectural. The lot was donated by Mrs.D. C. Bell and Mrs. G. A. Wood, prominent pioneers. The Clubhouse was designed by Julia Morgan (who also designed W. R. Hearst's estate San Simeon). It was completed in May 1916 and has always been a woman's club and cultural center for Saratogans.

29. IOOF Home, Fruitvale Avenue, Saratoga--The land on which this home for the aged sits,was originally owned from 1880-1906 by a Dexter family, and then it was purchased by a Merrill family, who sold it to the Odd Fellows. The large concrete Mission Revival-style building was dedicated on May 15, 1912 and still serves as a home for old people. Its formal gardens were designed by John McLaren, who was a member of IOOF.

30. Nippon Mura Inn, Los Gatos-Saratoga Road, Saratoga--Developed by T. J. Morris in 1902, these structures were originally built in modified Japanese traditional style. Now remodeled as La Hacienda Inn and Restaurant.

31. Lundblad's Lodge, 14534 Oak Street, Saratoga--The house was built in 1905 and bought by the Lundblads to be run as a boarding lodge in 1918. Still run by Helen Lundblad Bargas, this vine covered house has been a popular resort for nearly 60 years.

32. Hakone, 21000 Big Basin Way, Saratoga--Mrs. Charles Stein purchased 10 plus acres from Paul Masson in 1918 and built a cluster of buildings. She hired a former court gardner to the Emporer of Japan, named Ihara, to design a two acre garden. A "rooted" redwood and bamboo gate was bought from the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition along with an authentic Tea House. It was called Hakone after a mountain resort and lake in Fiji-Hakone National Park in Southeast Honshu. Shintani was the architect of the guest house. It was purchased by the City of Saratoga in 1964 for a city park.

33** Paul Masson Mountain Winery, Pierce Road, Saratoga--Premium wines have been produced since well before 1900. Twice partially destroyed by earthquake and fire, the original sandstone walls still stand. The 12th Century Spanish Romanesque portal came around the Horn from Spain. Now also the scene of Music in the Vineyards, a summer music series.

34. Brewer Store, 14265 Saratoga Avenue, Saratoga--First construction was in 1873 for a store. A few years later the butcher shop was added on the east side. Along with being store and butcher shop , it was also a lumberyard, and in the rear was a large barn and stable. Here for a number of years, was the stopover for the teams and wagons used in the two day trip to and from the lumber mills in the mountains to the lumber yards in San Jose.

35. Sorosis Ranch (Social Hall), 12760 Saratoga Avenue, Saratoga--Originally part of the Farrington Ranch, this last remaining structure was later owned by Death Valley's "Borax" Smith who operated the Sorosis Fruit packing Company here in the 1890's. Later in the 1890's it became a social center. Now used by Campbell Cage Company.

36. Cloud-Smith Building and Hutchinson Building, 3rd Street and Big Basin Way, Saratoga--In 1884 John Hutchinson built 2 buildings and engaged in a mercantile business. A room upstairs was known as Hutchinson's Hall and there many club and social events took place. Mr. Hutchinson was appointed postmaster in 1886. Sam Cloud's house attached to the old store is now Saratoga News Office. Still in use as businesses.

37. Kocher Building, 4th Street and Big Basin Way, Saratoga--It was built by Dan McCarthy to increase the number of much needed store buildings in the 1890's.

38. Clef House Music Store, 14471 Big Basin Way, Saratoga--When this building of stuccoed over redwood lumber, was built in 1890, it was Saratoga's most handsome business building. It served as a store and also as the post office with a residence flat on the second story. Its original bay windows on the second story have been removed. Now a music store, it at one time was a bakery and in the 1930's and 1940's it was a gospel mission.

39. Kerr-Hogg Building, 14415 Big Basin Way, Saratoga--Built in 1910, this structure has housed several commercial enterprises.

40. Saratoga State Bank, 14421 Big Basin Way, Saratoga--Saratoga's first bank building was constructed of brick in 1913. The exterior remains in original condition, although the interior was converted for use as a bar.

41. Pettis Livery Stable, 14605 Big Basin Way, Saratoga--This redwood lumber stable, built in 1890's was vitally important to the community of Saratoga in those early days.

42. Garrod Ranch, Mt. Eden Road, Saratoga--The orchard was established in the 1890's by the Garrod family. Now this ranch is a popular stable for local horsemen. Descendants of the Garrod family have long been members of area school boards.

CUPERTINO

1.**Arroyo de San Joseph, by Steven's Creek, Cupertino--In 1776 Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza made his encampment here. Is just a site.

2. Site of Elisha Stephen's Homestead, 21975 San Fernando Street, Monta Vista--This was the homestead of Captain Elisha Stephens, who guided the Martin Murphy-Townsend party from Council Bluffs to Sutter's Fort in 1844. It was the first covered wagon train to cross the sierras. Near the present Steven's Creek he homesteaded 160 acres in 1848. He called his homestead Blackberry farm. He left the area in 1864 and moved to the area that is now Bakersfield. A resort hotel was built on the property and it stood until the 1906 earthquake.

3. Charley Baer House, Stevens Creek and Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road, Cupertino--The house was built by W. T. Baer in 1903. Baer opened Cupertino's first blacksmith shop in 1887. Charley Baer built a replica of that blacksmith shop behind his present house. The house contains hundreds of antiques--furniture, appliances, toys, etc., all of which are in working condition, to demonstrate what life was like 100 years ago. It is now a private museum.

4. Site of Glendenning House, 19160 Homestead Road, Cupertino--This farm house in a large prune orchard was built in 1871 by the Robert Glendennings, who had come to San Francisco from Australia in 1849. They bought 200 acres on Homestead and worked them two generations before John Leonard married a granddaughter and took over changing the ranch from hay to orchard. The house was damaged somewhat in 1906 earthquake. It has since been demolished.

5. Enoch J. Parrish House, across from DeAnza College on Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino--This baroque victorian house was built sometime between 1890 and 1895 by Enoch J. Parrish. He was a butcher by trade, but also was a fine carpenter. He bought 15 acres in 1883 and started to build. It had the usual well, tank, windmill and tankhouse. The barn, standing well behind the house, was built from lumber purchased from Blackberry Farm after the hotel collapsed in 1906 earthquake. The house burned in June 1975.

6. Joseph de Laveaga horse barn, Stevens Creek Canyon Road at San Juan Road, Cupertino--Built in 1915, this was once part of a fine estate.

7. Nathan Hall's Tank House, Stevens Creek Blvd. at Phar Lap Road, Cupertino--This is all that remains of a estate developed in the 1880's.

8. Old Collins School, Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road at Homestead Road, Cupertino--This early school was built in 1894. In recent times it has been slightly relocated and turned into a clubhouse for Cupertino de Oro.

9. Site of Chateau Ricardo Winery and Richard Henry House, Mt. View-Stevens Creek Road, Cupertino--The winery was first built in 1885 and rebuilt in 1907.

10. Picchetti House and Winery, 13100 Montebello Road, Cupertino--This home and winery were built in 1890; now horses are boarded here.

11. Blackberry Farm, 22100 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino--This picnic ground and golf course (Blackberry Recreation Center, Inc.), was developed in 1953 on the site of Captain Elisha Stephens (Stevens) homestead. See number 2.

12. "Painless" Parker Ranch, between Cupertino and Saratoga on Prospect Road--Built in 1916 this is now only a vacant but dramatic ruin. It may be future park land.

Montebello School, Cupertino

13. Montebello School, 13100 Montebello Road, Cupertino--This one room school, built in 1890, withstood the 1906 earthquake, but presently it is deemed unsafe. Plans are to move it to an adjacent plot and restore it.

14. Fremont Older Ranch, end of Prospect Avenue, between Saratoga and Cupertino--Built by Fremont and Cora Baggerly Older in 1913, this charming ranch called "Woodhills" was once the hub of social activity for the Older's many famous friends. Older was William Randolph Hearst's editor for the San Francisco Call beginning in 1918. He commuted daily from his private depot, called Fremont Station, on the tracks beside Stelling at Prospect.

15.* Beaulieu Winery and Petit Trianon, Stevens Creek Road at Stelling Road, Cupertino--Charles S. Baldwin purchased 78 acres between Cupertino and Monta Vista. Besides a residence, a guest house, and a winery, he built "Le Petit Trianon", designed by Willis Polk. This was a miniature replica of one at Versailles. He first called his estate Miraflores, and had one of the first swimming pools, polo fields, and French automobiles in the area. Le Petit Trianon has been resited and restoration is underway on the De Anza Campus.

Le Petit Trianon, Cupertino

SUNNYVALE

1. Martin Murphy House Site, 252 N. Sunnyvale Avenue, Sunnyvale--It was a two story frame house built in 1849. It was pre-fab and was brought around the Horn. Martin Murphy, Jr. was a member of the Stephen-Townsend party, an 11 wagon emigrant train which opened the way for the Donners and others to follow, and which became the route of the transcontinental railroad through the Sierras. Land is now the Martin Murphy Estate Park.

2. Russell C. Partain House, 604 N. Pastoria, Sunnyvale--This two story house was built on former Murphy land. The exterior is still the original and is well preserved.

3. Hazeltine House, 901 Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road, Sunnyvale--House was built in 1890. In 1898 Charles Stowell bought it and his heirs still own it.

4. Dr. Sullivan's House, Homestead Road near Maxine Avenue, Sunnyvale--This house that was built in 1890 is architecturally interesting. It now belongs to a church.

5. William Wright Ranch House, 1234 Cranberry Avenue, Sunnyvale--It was built about 1882. It is a two story white frame colonial house. Originally a part of 300 acres of good farming land, the tank house that pumped water to irrigate that land still remains on the property. House is a private residence.

6. Collins Winery, 775 Cascade Drive, Sunnyvale--Built in 1881 as a distillery for brandy, it is the oldest brick structure in Sunnyvale. Presently owned by Heinlins and is used as a private home.

7. Arata Winery, 672 Alberta Avenue, Sunnyvale--It was built in early 1900's as a winery. It was a simple metal warehouse, one story, with home and garage to the left. Presently it is a model train and hobby shop.

8. Madison and Bonner Dried Fruit Packing House (later California Packing Company), 185 East Evelyn Avenue, Sunnyvale--On the site of an old winery, this packing company was built in 1904. Later acquired by J. K. Armsby, who with others in 1916, formed the California Packing Company. In 1930 this became a seed processing plant, and continues as the West Coast seed operation for Del Monte Corporation. It is a 3 story structure.

9. Libby, McNeill and Libby Cannery, 444 W. California Avenue, Sunnyvale--This was built in 1908 as a cannery. Presently still used for labeling and canning of fruits.

10. Yonemonto Nursery, 271 N. Murphy, Sunnyvale--This shingled bungalow was home and nursery when it was built in 1915. It has continually been lived in by members of the Yonemonto family since 1915. It is at present a nursery.

11. Jubilee Incubator Company, 102 S. Sunnyvale, Sunnyvale- -This was built in 1907 to manufacture incubators for chickens. At present still in use for manufacturing.

12. Joshua Hendy Iron Works, Hendy Avenue, Sunnyvale--This is Sunnyvale's first and oldest industry. Started when Joshua Hendy came to California in 1849 seeking gold, but he found manufacturing mining machinery more lucrative. Today it is owned by Westinghouse Corporation, and the original small adobe building with its tower atop, is still in use.

13. Goldy Machine Company, Hendy Avenue, Sunnyvale--Original buildings were built in 1905 on twenty acres. They are well preserved. Now owned by Westinghouse Electric.

14. Bank Building, 197 South Murphy, Sunnyvale--This was Sunnyvale's first bank building and it was built in 1907.

MOUNTAIN VIEW

1. Hall House, 340 Palo Alto Road, Mt. View--This attractive well maintained, white frame house was built in 1914. It was probably built by an easterner because of its extensive provisions for heating outlets.

2. Pacific Press Boarding House, 1450 Villa, Mt. View--When Pacific Press moved to San Jose in 1904 they built this home for their female employees. This white frame building is at present used for offices and storage.

3. Swall House, 344 View Street, Mt. View--This well kept white frame house was built in 1908. It is still used as a residence.

4. Bates House, View and California Streets, Mt. View--The tank house, barn and home were all built in 1904 and are still standing as buildings typical of the early 1900 farming community.

5. Camp House, 336 Mariposa, Mt. View--This house, an attractive frame building, was quite grand in its day. It was built by Wilber Lee Camp in 1908 for his new bride. He was founder of the first bank in Mt. View, the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank, which was later absorbed by the Bank of America. Mr. Camp first Mt. View from a train on his way to San Francisco to serve in the Spanish American War. He vowed then to return.

6. McPheeters House, 322 View Street, Mt. View--This house was built by J. Luther McPhetters in 1910 for use of his family. He was locally employed by Minton Lumber as a carpenter. The house was typical of the period; it is very well maintained.

7. Twin Frame Houses, 1025 and 1043 Villa, Mt. View--These are twin frame houses built by a speculation contractor in prel906.

8. Coville - Bailey House, 103 Pioneer Way, Mt. View--This house was built in 1890's by Mrs. Bertha Coville Bailey's father. She is the present owner. House is noteworthy for the excellent redwood and fine carpentry used in its construction. Wood was especially selected for the Baileys by a cousin in the lumber business in Arcada.

9. Castro Indian Mound, near Old Castro Station and San Antonio Road, Mt. View--Said to have been the largest mound in the lower bay region. Archeologists were studying the area and is now reported to be entirely gone. The mounds dated from the 1700's.

10. Moffett Field Indian Mounds, Southern end of Moffett Field (between Mountain View and Sunnyvale), Mt. View--These mounds date back to the 1700's. Indian Chief Inigo claimed 1697 acres in 1844 as Rancho Posolmi--land that was the old Inigo Reservation. He was granted a land patent in the 1860's.

11. Moffett Field Dirigible Hanger, on Highway 101 between Mountain View and Sunnyvale in an unincorporated area--Moffett Field was dedicated in 1933 as a Navy dirigible base, named for William Moffett, who lost his life in crash of USS Akron just eight days before the dedication ceremony. USS Macon was housed in the largest hanger. It crashed in 1935 off Point Sur, thus ending the dirigible program.

12.* Richardson Theuerkauf House, 431A Stevens Road, Mt. View--House reported by owner Fred Theuerkauf (age 92) to be 127 years old in 1974. 1876 Atlas Map shows J. Richardson, 117 acres just south of Stevens Creek; also, J. Richardson, farmer, born New England, came to California in 1852. Mike Farrell purchased it in 1900 and in 1912 George Theuerkauf, former Monterey County Rancher and County Supervisor, purchased it and became a prosperous dairy rancher. His son, Fred, was local school trustee from 1918 to 1953. Most of the acreage is now owned by the US Navy for Moffett Field. House is a two story, ten room farmhouse. (Fred Theuerkauf died at age 92 in 1974). Prosposed Nat'l Reg. as Richardson-Theuerkauf House.

13. Rengstorff House, 1737 Stierlin Road, Mt. View--Henry Rengstorff, Sr. came to California from Germany in 1850. He became a prominent citizen in Pioneer Mountain View and helped to found its first education facility, the Whisman School. This house was built in 1867. Its 16 rooms are laid out symmetrically. The central entrance is defined by a pillared portico and large pediment at the roof line, and it is flanked on either side by bay windows. The upper edge of the windows and the portico are decorated with cornice and balustrade. The facade is decorated with further cornices and brackets along the roof line with a widow walk balustrade topping the roof. Now unoccupied and is being vandalized.

Rengstorff House, Mountain View

LOS ALTOS

1. M. D. Adams House, 55 Pepper Drive, Los Altos --Mr. and Mrs. Adams were Los Altos Pioneers. They came from the east coast in 1906, and they purchased 30 acres and built their home there in the orchard.

2. Merriman house, 762 Englewood Lane, Los Altos-Mrs. Winchester, widow of the rifle manufacturer, and her sister Mrs. Merriman had adjoining ranches which became the site of Los Altos. The first rooms were built in the 1860's, the major part by Merriam in the 1880's. In 1908-1909 it became Chandlers School for Teenage Girls. Now it is a private residence.

3. Merriman Carriage House, 744 Orange Avenue, Los Altos--This two story carriage house was built as part of the Merriman Estate on Edgewood in 1888. Now it is a private residence.

4. Shoup Building, 300 Main Street, Los Altos--This two story stucco building was constructed in 1909 for a store. First school classes in Los Altos were held on its second floor. It was known as "Shoup Hall". All eight grade levels

were combined and taught by one teacher. It was a school until 1911 and then it was a meeting place for the methodist Church congregation. Now it is Norfelts Dry Goods Store with attorney offices upstairs.

5. Eschenbruechers, 316 Main Street, Los Altos--This one story building that was the first commercial business in Los Altos, was built in 1909. Now it is Los Altos Hardware.

6. J. Gilbert Smith House, Number 1 San Antonio at Edith, Los Altos--Mr. Smith originally purchased 5 acres and planted them with apricots. He camped on his property while he built his home. That was in 1901. The land was sold to the city in 1963 with the deed stipulation that his widow would retain rights until her death. It is scheduled to become a historical museum. The house is furnished with antiques, which will be retained.

7. Old Station House, 288 First Street, Los Altos--This Railroad Station was built in 1913 for The Southern Padific Spur Line that had been laid in 1907. The station house was later a restaurant and is now being converted for office use.

8. James Courtice House, 210 Alta Vista, Los Altos--This two story frame house was built as a small farm house in 1906. It now has definitely been remodeled, probably in the 1930's.

9. Marvin Adams, Jr. House, 485 University Ave., Los Altos--This house was owned and built by D. Coleman in 1908.

10. Judge Paul Meyers House, 448 Rinconada Court, Los Altos--Apparently it was originally the main house on 6.7 acres of property owned by D. L. Farnsworth and built in 1888. It is a large two story house in excellent condition.

11. Guy Shoup House, 452 University Avenue, Los Altos--This two story white stucco house was built in 1912. It was built by Guy Shoup, who was an attorney for Southern Pacific Railroad, and one of the two brothers who founded Los Altos. The house is in excellent condition.

12. Foothill Congregational Church, 461 Orange Avenue, Los Altos--This uniquely scaled church with its steep roof was built in 1917. The famous architect Ernest Coxhead designed it.

13. Paul Shoup House, 500 University Avenue, Los Altos--This was one of the first homes built in Los Altos. It was built by Paul Shoup in 1906. He became President of Southern Pacific Railroad Company and was responsible for the original spur line of Peninsula Railroad. The house is a two story brown shingle house with modeled facade.

LOS ALTOS HILLS

Two large Mexican land grants and a small portion of another makes up most of the Town of Los Altos Hills. La Purisima Concepcion was given to Jose Gorgonio and Jose Ramon, father and son, neophytes of the Mission Santa Clara, in 1840. San Antonio was given to a military man stationed at the Mission in 1839. Adobe Creek was the dividing line between these two land grants of approximately 4,440 acres each. El Corte Madera, given to Maximo Martinez in 1833, makes up a small section near Palo Alto. Juana Briones purchased La Purisimia Concepcion in 1847 but did not file her claim until 1850. She received US Patent in 1871. The original three room adobe was built by her with the help of Gorgonio and his family who lived on the grant until Gorgonio's death.

1. Perch Morgan House, 12335 Stonebrook Drive, Los Altos Hills--Percy Morgan was a local financier and banker. He came to the area in 1893 with his bride. They had the mansion built in 1914. It is an elegant, imposing tudor style house with leaded glass panes and fireplaces from Europe. It is now the Ford Country Day School.

2. Hidden Villa, Moody Road, Los Altos Hills--Original building is pre 1864. Area includes stage hotel, blacksmith sh op, barn and olive trees planted by Padres. A Mediterranean style house was built on the adjoining property in 1930.

3. Captain Merx House, Dori Lane and Robleda Road, Los Altos Hills--This very humble one story house with basement was built in the 1890's. The house, fruit house and shed are now individually owned and remodeled into residences. First school classes in the area were held in the fruit house in 1900-1901 while Purissima School was being built.

4. Thomas Wright House, 11480 Magdalena Road, Los Altos Hills--Originally part of the Hale Ranch. J. B. Hale built this house and barn for the Thomas Wright family who managed his ranch. The house and the carriage house (now owned separately and used as a home) were built in 1886.

5. Gardner Bullis Residence. 14086 Manuella Avenue, Los Altos Hills--The original rooms were built during the 1870's and were later added on to. It is a 2 story Renaissance Revival style, tiled roof house. The old red barn still exists as part of the Limbauch property.

6. Dr. Thomas Shumate House, 12775 Viscaino Road, Los Altos Hills--This 2 story Italian Villa was built in 1915.

7. Eitel-Koenig House, Old Altos Road near Burke, Los Altos Hills--Originally a one story green shingled house built in 1894, it has been twice

remodeled. Landscape plans were drawn by John McLaren who designed Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.

8. Willard S. Griffin House, 12345 South El Monte Avenue, Los Altos Hills--This 2 story, brown shingle house, with its distinctive leaded glass windows, was built in 1901 by Griffin who was head of a firm who packed canned and dried fruits. Now the house stands on the Foothill College Campus. Next door to it is the old carriage house which now has been converted into the campus firehouse.

9. Henry F. Dana House, 12345 South El Monte Avenue, Los Altos Hills--This 2 story brown shingle house was built in 1891. It is now the faculty house on the Foothill College Campus.

10. Purissima School, 26140 Duval Way, Los Altos Hills--The school was built for neighborhood children in 1902. There were stables on the grounds and the children loved to ride the horses. Wireless had just come into fashion and some of the boys built a telegraph in the woodshed. In the early days the school grounds were covered by vineyards. Los Altos district purchased it from Palo Alto in 1948. It was abandoned as unsafe in 1953; now it is owned by Episcopal Church and is called "Chapel of the Hills." Remodeling with additions is in process.

11. Ohlone Indian Village Site, O'Keefe Lane and El Monte, Los Altos Hills--This vallage that dates to the 1700's, is on a portion of the El Retiro Jesuit Retreat. Indian Springs, Magdalena Avenue and Byrne Park, are a permanent source of water year around, through the Indian period and since. Indian "Meditation Point", La Cresta Avenue, is a place where bows and arrows have been found.

12. Juan Prado Mesa Adobe Site, Summerhill and El Monte Avenues, Los Altos Hills--This dates back to the 1840's.

13. W. K. H. Panofsky House, Chapin Road, Los Altos Hills--Architecturally different, this was built by a sea captain in the early 1900's.

14. Arthur E. Fowle House, Esperanza DRive, Los Altos Hills--It was the home of the first honorary Mayor of Los Altos Hills; it was built in 1925.

15. Dr. C. C. Crane House, Fremont Road, Los Altos Hills--The house (unusual stucco) and its water tower are architecturally interesting. They were built in 1926.

16. Adobe Creek Lodge, Moody Road, Los Altos Hills--Built as an English Country Estate, it is now a restaurant and recreation place. It was built in 1935.

17. Corbetta "Parasol" House, Corbetta Lane, Los Altos Hills--Composed of 3 identical structures, like scalloped parasols, it was begun in 1960 and finished 3 years later. It is surrounded by a man made lake.

PALO ALTO

El Palo Alto is Spanish for tall stick and describes the ancient redwood tree standing today near the railroad bridge not far from El Camino Real and off Palo Alto Avenue and Alma Street. According to Spanish diaries the Gaspar de Portola Expedition of 1769 camped on the north side of San Francisquito Creek November 6-10. This tree is shown on Pedro Font's Map of 1776.

1. *John A. Squire House, 900 University Avenue, Palo Alto--This Greek revival styled house was built in 1904 as a private residence. Part of it is now used by the Palo Alto Historical Society.

John A. Squire House, Palo Alto

2. Allen House, 601 Melville, Palo Alto--This brown shingled house with its heavy timbers and sloping roof lines, was built in 1906. Theophilus Allen was a mining engineer and he hired Charles and Henry Greene as architects for this house. Their integration of the outdoors with the living area by means of landscaping and structural design, makes the house appear contemporary. The interior of the house contains built in furniture and a large amount of storage space, redwood paneled walls, beamed ceiling and a cantilevered stairway.

3. Gilbert House, 433 Melville, Palo Alto--This house of grand proportions was built in 1897 by Dr. Gilbert, who was teacher of zoology at Stanford.

4. Goodman House, 509 Hale, Palo Alto--This Dutch Colonial styled house was built in 1897 by T. H . Goodman, an officer of the Southern Pacific Company at the cost of $7,000. It was the only house in the block until 1904.

5. Peterson House, 1110 Hamilton, Palo Alto--This house was built for Eric Peterson in 1897. The four room house is very representative of the less pretentious homes of that time. Cost of building was $800.

6. Fluegel House, 501 Kingsley, Palo Alto--Professor Fluegel was a noted philologist and great Chaucerian scholar, who came to Stanford in 1892 from the University of Leipzig. His library was reported to have had over 8,000 volumes. The building has a gambrel roof and prominent eaves.

7. Delta Tau Delta Fraternity House, 707 Bryant Avenue, Palo Alto--This Queen Anne style house was built in 1897. Originally the structure contained a reception hall, parlor, library, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor. On the second floor there wree seven private rooms, and two baths. The third floor had two private rooms, a hall, a dark room, and the fraternity hall. The architect was W. T. Rhodes.

8. Kasson House, 459 Channing, Palo Alto--This house was built in 1896 and is subdued Victorian with shell motifs on both the front and sides of the gables. Frank Kasson was the founder and editor of the Palo Alto Live Oak. It existed only three years before merging with the Palo Alto Times.

9. Decker House, 510 Waverly, Palo Alto--This house was described as "the prettiest house in town" in the Palo Alto Times October 12, 1894. It was built by a dentist in 1894 at the cost of $6,000. It originally faced the corner of University and Waverly, but was later turned to face Waverly. It is in the very center of the commercial district. It is Queen Anne style with brachets under the eaves. Two kinds of shingles increase decorative effect.

10.* T. B. Downing House, 706 Cowper, Palo Alto--This house is an incredible example of Victorian architecture. T. B. Downing was a prominent citizen of Palo Alto and an early member of the school board. He first moved to California in 1879. This house with its bottle shaped columns, typical victorian windows, gables, rich motifs on bargeboard, spindles at the eaves, different shaped shingles on the tower, was built in 1894.

11. Rosebrook House, 225 Emerson, Palo Alto--This 6 room cottage with its scroll work and spindles in gables, with its corners cut back, and with dropped penants, was built in 1893. It was the home of the Rosebrooks who came to Palo Alto in 1892. She was active in the WCTU and suffrage movement. The ccttage is very elaborately detailed for its size, and is one of the few surviving private residences in the commercial area.

12. The Ashby House, 1145 Forest, Palo Alto--This simple Victorian age cottage was built in 1889. Twenty five acres of land, owned by Samuel Boyce, was deeded over to the Ashbys. Ashby had ideas of building a cannery and subdividing the land. He never built the cannery but he did subdivide with the tract becoming known as the Ashby addition. It was annexed to Palo Alto in 1919.

13. Hutchinson House, 433 Kingsley, Palo Alto--Joseph Hutchinson was chairman of Palo Alto's first governing body. He commuted by train to his San Francisco law office and was active in civic affairs in both Palo Alto and San Francisco. His home was built about 1889. It was a composite of Dutch Colonial and Queen Anne architecture, and was built with a palm lined drive, tennis courts, coachman's quarters, and a barn.

14. Station Elwell Site, 1451 Cowper Street, Palo Alto--In 1908 the first radio-telephone station on the west coast was built on this site. It was built by wireless pioneer Cyril F. Elwell in his bungalow.

15.**Briones Adobe, Old Trace Road and Adobe Lane, Palo Alto--Santa Clara Mission Indian, Jose Gorgonio was granted Rancho La Purisima in 1840. Juana Briones purchased the land and constructed the original house. Research shows that this may be tamped earth rather than adobe blocks. The grant had been sold to her in 1847 and confirmed in 1871 by the US patent office. The original structure has been covered to protect it. It has been expanded by various owners, but remains intact.

16. Japanese Tea House, Page Mill Road, South of Palo Alto--This was part of a Japanese exhibit at the San Francisco Panama-Pacific Exhibition in 1915. Now is located on 1194 acre parcel that was purchased by the city of Palo Alto.

17. Arastradero Road, Palo Alto--Dating back to 1860, this was believed to be part of the original redwood logging trail which led from the mountain to the Bay for shipping lumber. Previously Old Trace Road was mistakenly identified as such a road.

18.**Lee De Forrest Laboratory, 913 Emerson Street, Palo Alto--Site of Dr. Lee De Forrest's early experiments in electronics. He invented the 3 element and radio vacuum tube, devised in 1911-13, the first vacuum tube amplifier and

oscillator. He is credited as beginning the development of electronics. This was the original site of the laboratory and factory of the Federal Telegraph Company, founded in 1909 by Cyril F. Elwell.

19. Kellogg-Judy House, 1061 Bryant, Palo Alto--This brown shingled "sunbonnet house", was designed for Miss Emma Kellogg by Bernard Maybeck, in 1899. Miss Kellogg lived in the house until her death at 88. Because she was deaf, Miss Kellogg formed a lip-reading class and founded the Better Hearing League of Palo Alto.

20. Professorville, Palo Alto--Timothy Hopkins subdivided the land in 1889 at the request of Senator Leland Stanford, and it became the earliest off-campus residential area for professors at Stanford University. Built in sturdy "Turn of the Century" style, these early homes survived the Great Earthquake of 1906 and today constitute the largest remaining neighborhood of its kind in the mid-peninsula area. Some of the homes were designed by noted architects such as R. B. Maybeck and Charles E. Hodges.

21. Herzinger House, 1023 Forest, Palo Alto--This is one of the early houses in the Ashby addition built in 1896. It is a very ornate Victorian house with bottle shaped columns and corinthian capitals. The house appeared in a 1900 publicity bulletin published by the City of Palo Alto. The exterior minus one tower, looks remarkably unchanged. The original wallboards remain downstairs and the original heating ducts are still in use.

22. Lockwood House, 390 Leland, Palo Alto--This house with its gabled decorations was built in 1904. It remains in excellent condition.

23. St Thomas Aquinas Church, 745 Waverly, Palo Alto--This "Victorian Gothic" church was built in 1901.

24. Victorian Mansion, 1023 Forest, Palo Alto--This house that dates to 1896 is a noteworthy example of Victorian "mansion" that has been unaltered architecturally.

25. Old House, 984 California Avenue, Palo Alto--This is one of the oldest surviving residences in Palo Alto City limits. Exact date of construction is not known.

26. House on Amherst, 2275 Amherst, Palo Alto--This Victorian remains architecturally intact. It was built in 1893.

27. Old Palo Alto Police Station, Bryant Street, Palo Alto--This Spanish style building with its arcade and 6 wrought iron lamps, was built in early 1900s.

28. Dayan House, 449 Seneca, Palo Alto--This house,built in the classical colonial style, was first built in 1895. It has had many changes since it was originally built.

29. Palo Alto Medical Clinic (Roth Building), 300 Homer Avenue, Palo Alto--This Spanish style building has exterior frescoes decorating some of its walls. They were executed by Victor Arnatcff. It was built in 1932.

30. Downtown Post Office, Hamilton and Waverly, Palo Alto--This is a well-preserved example of Early California Style as designed by noted architect, Birge Clark. Built in 1932.

31. De Lemos Building, 533 - 539 Ramona, Palo Alto--This was built in 1938 to house shops and is a noteworthy example of fine craftsmanship and design by a talented designer, Pedro de Lemos. It is Mediterranean style "village" architecture.

32. Commerical Building, 530 - 532 - 536 Ramona Street, Palo Alto--This building incorporates medieval Mediterranean features such as pointed arches, square arches, carved beams, and ornamental balconies,to give it a distinctive look. Its varying rooflines give the structure the appearance of being a row of buildings. It was built in 1926.

33. Ranch Room Pizza, 545 Ramona, Palo Alto--Early California style architecture is the style of this small building. Built in 1929.

34. Cardinal Hotel, 235 Hamilton, Palo Alto--This building is the first non-wooden hotel in Palo Alto. The interior contains interesting fireplaces and false timbered ceilings. It was built in 1924.

35. Originally "Medico Dental Building"; Presently is "University Art", Corner of Hamilton and Ramona, Palo Alto--Spanish Colonial/Renaissance facade gives impression of 3 adjoining buildings, though it is actually one entity. This is effected by varying heights of rooflines. This typifies Early California style and the fine craftsmanship of the 1920's. This building was the first in Palo Alto to offer underground parking.

36. Apartment House, 625-31 Emerson, Palo Alto--This structure contains four six room flats. It was built in 1903 and the exterior shows decorative features of its era: incised barge boards, carved railings and ornate arches, and leaded windows. It was the earliest structure in Palo Alto to be built specifically for use as an apartment houe.

37. Gotham Shop, 520 Ramona, Palo Alto--This well-preserved Early California-style build-

ing was designed by artist and Stanford Museum Curator, Pedro de Lemos. It was built in 1925.

38. Vandervoort & Company Site, Hamilton and Emerson Streets, Palo Alto--This was a company of wagon makers and blacksmiths with the Murry Shoeing Department next door. (1905)

39. Palo Alto Public Library Site, Hamilton and Bryant Streets, Palo Alto--The original Main Library was bult with a Carnegie Foundation grant and with additions it served as the library until 1966. It was razed in 1966 to clear the site for the new Civic Center.

40. Uncle Jim's Cabin Site, California Avenue and El Camino, Palo Alto--A marker on the site reads: "In 1853 James Otterson built a hotel near this corner. It was the first building in what was to become Mayfield. Travelers between San Francisco and San Jose stopped here as did lumbermen coming down from the hills to the bay."

41. Don Secundino Robles Adobe Site, Antonio Road and Alma Street, Palo Alto--Don Secundino Robles purchased the 4,418 acre rancho Rincon de San Francisquito from Jose Pena in 1847. The adobe house stood near this intersection. It had an upstairs dance floor and had its own ring for bear baiting and bullfighting. It was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake.

42. Crabtree School Site, Bryant near University, Palo Alto--After establishment of the Palo Alto School District in 1893, Palo Alto built this public school in four days.

43. First Hospital, Lytton and Cowper Streets, Palo Alto--In the late 1890's Dr. Wm. F. Snow conceived the idea of a student hospital guild for Stanford students. A typhoid epidemic in 1902-03 emphasized a need for a hospital. Concerned citizens and students provided funds for the transformation of a 3 story home into the City's first hospital.

44. Clark/Wilson's Landing, Palo Alto--In 1873 Jeremiah Clarke established a boat landing on Mayfield Slough at the mouth of San Francisquito Creek near the present Palo Alto Yacht Harbor. In 1878 Capt. Charles G. Wilson leased the landing. H e built a warehouse and thenceforth the landing was known by his name. Schooners continued to sail from this port until the late 90's.

45. Middlefield Crossing, Palo Alto--Before 1852 "el camino de en media" crossing of San Francisquito Creek was used by travelers between San Francisco and San Jose. Thereafter, a bridge at the present El Camino Real crossing was used. Even after the Middlefield bridge was constructed, the ford was used by teamsters to haul gravel.

STANFORD

1. Dr. Thomas E. Storey House, 739 Santa Inez, Stanford--This brown shingle house was built in 1908-1909.

2. Bassett House, 740 Santa Inez, Stanford--This house was built in 1909 for Lee Emerson Bassett.

3. J. B. Cooksey House, 550 San Juan, Stanford--Originally the summer home of the J. B. Cooksey family, it was built in 1900. At present it is a fraternity house.

4. A. B. Clark House, 618 Mirada, Stanford--This house was built in 1909 for A. B. Clark who was head of the art department at Stanford.

5. Lathrop House Site, Junipero Sierra Blvd., Stanford--It was the home of the brother of Mrs. Leland Stanford. The house is gone, but barn and carriage house remain. Its collection of carriages now are at Sutros in San Francisco. The house was built in the 1880's.

6. Dr. Dean Storey House, 746 Santa Inez, Stanford--This house was originally built in 1917 by Albert C. Whitaker, the economist. Mrs. Herbert Hoover lived in the house while their home was being built.

7. Durrand House, 623 Cabrillo, Stanford--The Durrands chose the site that their home was built on mainly because of an enormous oak tree that stands in the front yard of the property. The early California style house with New England influence was built in 1905.

8. Dunn House, 565 Lasueh, Stanford--Charles Hodges was the architect for this New England Colonial house that was built for Orrin Dunn in 1899. Mrs. Dunn had much to do with the building of this lovely home. The attempted to bring an eastern influence to the west. The interior is redwood with pine floors. It still has some of the original carpets and it has a secret staircase. It survived the 1906 earthquake with very little damage.

9. Oran Elliot House, 756 Santa Inez, Stanford--This brown shingle house was built in 1908 for Mr. Elliot, who was the first registrar at Stanford University.

10. Lou Henry Hoover House, 623 Miranda Avenue, Stanford--This house, so influenced by the Pueblos, was built in 1919 for Herbert Hoover and his family. It was his wish that his house be much like other homes that professors lived in. He was living here when elected President of the United States. In 1944 he presented the building to Stanford. It is now the home of the President of Stanford.

Lou Henry Hoover House, Stanford

11. Stanford Summer Residence Site, 520 Willow Road, Stanford--In the 1870's the country home of Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford was built on this site. It is now part of the Stanford Children's Hospital.

12. Hanna House, Frenchman's Avenue, Stanford--Designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright in the 1930's for a Stanford professor, this house features a hexagonal theme.

13.**Leland Stanford Barn, Junipera Sierra Road between Lake and Creek, Stanford--Leland Stanford raised and trained some famous trotting horses. Eadweard Muybridge conducted motion picture experiments here from 1872 to 1879 under patronage of Leland Stanford. This leading to the first motion pictures. This barn, built in 1870, was known by local horsemen as the Red Barn.

14. Remains of Peter Coutt's Ayreshire Farm, Stanford--In 1874 Peter Coutt owned Ayreshire Farm which is now part of the Stanford University lands. Coutts raised fine cattle and developed racing stables. The Frenchman's Tower is now used by Stanford Art Department. His brick tower (formerly his library), still stands on Old Page Mill Road. The Frenchman's Cottage is now the administration building for University housing projects.

15. Stanford Winery, Quarry Road between Stanford Hospital and the Shopping Center, Stanford--The red brick winery on the Stanford Campus was built in 1883 and was one of the few buildings that survived the earthquake of 1906 unscathed. For a time it served as a storage building, a dairy, and a breeder's service facility. In the middle 1960's, the Stanford Barn, as it is known, was converted into an international eating house with a bank and a number of offices and shops included.

16. Lagunita Knoll, Stanford--The architect who designed this building in 1916 was Louis Mullgardt who also designed De Young Museum in San Francisco. This 3 story Spanish-Gothic house was built for the President of Stanford, then Ray Lyman Wilbur. It is presently the Music Library and Music Department of Stanford.

17. Frenchman's Bridge, Frenchman's Avenue, Stanford--This dates back to 1874 and is the remainder of the irrigation system of Peter Coutt's farm.

18. Stanford University Quad, Sierra Street, Stanford--These main sandstone buildings of Stanford Univeristy were begun in 1887 and were connected by arcades. They were dedicated to the memory of Leland Stanford, Jr. by his parents. The doors were opened to students in 1891.

The Stanford Quad, Stanford 1891

ALVISO*

1. Wade Warehouse, Eldorado Street, Alviso--It was build by Henry Wade, the first man to get wagons through Death Valley in 1849. Stagecoaches for San Jose - East Oakland Stage Line were stored in the building at that time. Stagecoaches can be found in Wells Fargo Museum in San Francisco. Building was also a freight storage depot and repair station. The warehouse was used as a site of western movies 30 years ago.

2. Bayside Canning Company, 290 Hope Street, Alviso--Founded by Yen Chew just before the turn of the century, at first they packed only tomatoes. The operation was expanded in 1906 and developed into the third largest cannery in the United States. It was the first cannery to can asparagas. The old cannery is now Alviso Boat Works and Marina.

3. Alviso School Site, Alviso--Built as a school in1904, it was used as City Hall when the new school was built. It was demolished in 1968.

4. Robidoux Blacksmith Shop, 1524 Liberty Alviso--This old building, dating to 1890's, is tilting to one side. It is now used as a garage.

5. South Bay Yacht Club, Hope and Taylor Streets, Alviso--This green and white two story building with its turret on top was built about 1900 as a yacht club, and it is still in use.

6. Depot or Station House, Corner of Elizabeth and El Dorado Streets, Alviso--It was built as a railroad depot sometime between 1878 and 1900. Later it was moved across the tracks and down the street. It is now used as a residence.

7. Flood Gate, Hope Street, Alviso--In the early days it was used to control and regulate the water flow. Now it is well below the levee.

8. Constable Office and Jail, 1621 El Dorado, Alviso--It was built about 1865.

9. New Chicago Area, Alviso--This is adjacent to Alviso on the north of the present community. It was plotted as a subdivision by real estate promoters around 1922. Most of the marsh and slough lots have since been sold for taxes. (A good part of it is now in the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.)

10. Drawbridge, on Station Island in Coyote Creek, just inside the Alameda County Line-- In the island's heyday between 1880-1900 it was a popular Spa particularly on week ends, for families making the rail trip from Oakland and Berkeley. When the auto came in it lost favor. Subsequently it was flooded which furthered the abandonment.

11. Embarcadero de Santa Clara, Alviso--This was the original early day Landing (Port) on the

Port of Alviso, Alviso

Guadalupe River. It was approximately ½ mile S.W. (on the Santa Clara side) of the Guadalupe from the present Alviso. Alviso replaced it as a landing when boatmen discovered Alviso was a mile closer by water to the Bay.

12. Gresham Realty Office, 907 Elizabeth Street, Alviso--This stucco structure was the office of Bayside Cannery and was moved from across the street to its present location in the 1920's.

13. Alviso Community Church, 1321 State Street, Alviso--Building was constructed as a church mission between 1900 and 1910.

14. Laine's Grocery, 996 Elizabeth, Alviso--This frame building is believed to have been built as a commercial building in the 1850's. At one point it was a Chinese Gambling House. Now it is vacant and dilapidated.

15. La Montagne Boarding House, 1044 Catherine Street, Alviso--It was build as a single residence in 1887, but later was rebuilt for PG&E men as a boarding house. It is a 2 story wood building with a water tank in the rear.

16. Trevey Residence, 1413 El Dorado, Alviso--This single story frame house with an ornate gingerbread veranda and a large front bay window, was built in 1902.

17. Robidoux House, 1161 Taylor, Alviso--This one story frame house with dormer windows and an ornate bay window, was built in the 1880's.

18. Wade House, 1641 El Dorado Street, Alviso--This frame house built in 1855 is a good example of a pre-fabricated house that was shipped in sections to California from New England.

19. Captain John Martin's House, 1080 Catherine Street, Alviso--This small frame house was built in the 1860's. Captain Martin was born in Germany in 1825, was orphaned and went to sea at 16. He came to California in 1849 and became a ship builder.

20. Tilden-Laine House, 970 Elizabeth Street, Alviso--This grand Italianate-style, refurbished house was built in 1887. It is well kept and is filled with many antiques.

21. Old City Hall-Firehouse, 1060 Taylor, Alviso--This building was built as a W.P.A. project in 1933-34. It was made to look old. It is now a library.

22. Zanker House, Zanker Road, Alviso--This house was built by William Zanker in 1860's. He was born in Germany and came to California in 1855 to work in the mines. He came to Alviso in 1857 and settled on government land. The land was later claimed by Peter Burnett and Zanker lost the case. Thus, he rented the same property until he could purchase it in 1863. He had 120 acres of grain and 8 acres of strawberries and 6 acres of asparagus.

23. Charles E. Wade House, Trimble Road on North First Street, Alviso--This two story frame house with tank tower, windmill and vine covered barns, was built in the 1860's.

MILPITAS

1. Indian Mounds, Abel Road and Highway 17, Milpitas--They were originally used as a burial ground and date to the 1700's. Now on the grounds of Elmwood Rehabilitiation Center.

2. William Curtner House, Rancho Higuera Road, Milpitas--Built as a private residence and still is a private home.

3. Weller Ranch, Top of Weller Road, Milpitas--Joseph Rush Weller came to Milpitas in 1853 and bought part of Rancho Tularcitos. The 1876 map shows a ranch with many acres on Weller Road. The house was probably built in the 1850's. Weller was postmaster, justice of the peace, he organized the school district, and 1878 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

4. Jose Maria Alviso Adobe, Piedmont and Calaveras Roads, Milpitas--Jose, nephew of Ygnacio Alviso of De Anza Expedition, disputed the claim to Rancho Milpitas with Nicholas Berryessa. Alviso won in 1856, getting 4457 acres. Only one of the original 4 structures of the hacienda remains, and that was probably built in 1837.

5. Jose Higuera Adobe, Rancho Higuera Road, Milpitas--The marker says this Rancho Tularcitos adobe was built in 1831 and was used as halfway house between Mission Santa Clara and Mission San Jose. Olive trees on the road are original. A second story was added to the building in the 1860's.

SANTA CLARA

1. Johnson House, 1559 Main Street, Santa Clara --It was called the ½ and ½ house, built of pre-cut lumber from Maine with white pine floor, four fire places and a picture window that was added later. Samuel Johnson built the house in 1851. He was a business and civic leader.

2. Eberhard Tannery Site, El Camino (New Santa Clara University Library), Santa Clara--The Eberhard Tannery, the oldest tannery on the Pacific Coast, was established in 1848 by Henry Messing. It tanned skins of all kinds, even for taxidermists, and made sole leather and leather for harnesses and saddles. Oftentimes the tannery furnished leather which was later shipped to the east to be made into shoes and reshipped back to California for sale. Jacob Eberhard, from Germany, was the first president of the tannery.

3. Presbyterian Church Site, N.E. Corner of Monroe and Benton, Santa Clara--The Presbyterian Church, the oldest one in the state, was organized in 1863. At that time the building and parsonage cost $6,000, and the minister was paid $50. per month. The building itself was one story with round, arch windows, of wood frame with a 2½ story square tower.

4. Brown House, Triton Museum, 1505 Warburton Avenue, Santa Clara--California State Senator Samuel Jamison built this farm house in 1866. In 1914 he sold his home and 14 acres to his neighbor Alfred Brown. In the 1930's Brown remodeled the 2 story home extensively. He added pillars and a veranda, but his most important contribution was the "wood room" comprising the whole second story. It was moved to its present location and stands on display still with its original ship lap exterior.

5. Mission Corral Site, City Park Plaza, Santa Clara--The corral site was originally used as a horse corral for the Mission. It had a high adobe wall which was later used as the walls for the first Methodist Church. In 1847 it was surveyed for the town plaza or the public square of the Americans. It was an important recreation spot during this time since the people loved going to the park and listening to the band. The park once had a picket fence surrounding it, and around 1905 the Santa Clara Women's Club tended the park's flowers. The park now houses a branch of the city library.

6. Santa Clara Verein, 1082 Alviso Street, Santa Clara--This wood frame building with its very simple style was built as a club for Germans in 1868. It was divided up as a gym as well as a place for dramatic and musical affairs. The building was built by private subscription.

7. Miller House, 1206 Main, Santa Clara--J. J. Miller, a native of Canada, sold goods at New Almaden in 1874 and in 1887 he was in charge of the store on the hill. He probably built this house in the 1870's.

8. Arguello House Site, Washington Street (now Sainte Claire's School), Santa Clara--The Arguello home, one of the first mansions built in Santa Clara, was built by Don Jose Ramon Arguello. He was the son of Governor Luis Antonio Arguello the first governor of California under the Mexican regime. The family had extensive holdings, among them Quito Ranch. The home was magnificent and said to even include a roller skating rink. The house cost $60,000, a lot of money in those days. It later sold to Senator James Phelan. During its time it was the biggest mansion in the county.

9. Arguello Apartments, 1085 Santa Clara Street, Santa Clara--These apartments were built by Luis Arguello for his home before 1876. It is a very large, white frame building and is in very good condition.

10. Dr. H. H. Warburton House, 714 Main Street, Santa Clara--Born in Staffordshire England, Dr. Warburton practiced medicine under his father before coming to New York in 1844. After a year of practice there he signed on as a surgeon on a whaler. He was all too happy to give that up when the ship docked at Half Moon Bay in 1847. He went to Woodside on the Peninsula and later moved to a residence near the Santa Clara Mission in 1848. As the county's first medical man he practiced medicine until his death at the age of 83 in 1903. His house was built in 1886. House has been moved to Kelley Park, San Jose.

11. Wilcox House, Kifer Road (Agnew), Santa Clara--Alonzo Wilcox was an important pioneer pear orchardist. His home is a good example of a ranch house of the 1870's.

12. Town Hall and Jail Site, SW corner of Benton and Main, Santa Clara--The old brick building was two stories tall and was built as the town hall and jail. During the 1930's it was the fire station.

13. Cook's Grove and Pond Site, off The Alameda, Santa Clara--This was a picnic and pleasure area. Only one redwood tree remains. The pond was owned by University of Santa Clara in the 1870's. Now is the site of The Importer.

14. A. Block Fruit Company Site, El Camino and Scott, Santa Clara--Established in 1873 it became the largest deciduous fruit house in the world, packing in different years from 500 to 700 carloads of fruit. They shipped to almost every corner of the world.

15. Site of Santa Clara Brewery, Benton and Alviso Street, Santa Clara--This brewery, built in 1863 was one of several built by Herman Leibe.

16. Frederick C. Franck House, 1179 Washington Street, Santa Clara--This two story white frame building with its very large front porch and entrance, was built in 1905. Its original owner was the son of Senator Franck. The house is architecturally fine for the period.

17. The Alameda, El Camino and Santa Clara Streets, Santa Clara--It used to link Pueblo San Jose and Mission Santa Clara. This linking road was conceived and planted with willow trees by Padre Magin de Catala, along an old irrigation canal that was used to water grain fields. It became a stage route in 1850's and a toll road from 1862 to 1868. The first interurban horse car-line was established here in 1868. Steam replaced horses in 1870 and finally electric lines were installed in 1887, at which time most of the willow trees were removed.

18.**Armistice Oak Tree Site, El Camino Real, east of Lawrence Expressway, Santa Clara--On this site Francisco Sanchez, leader of California Band, surrendered himself, American prisoners and his arms to Lt. Grayson, thus ending the "Battle of Santa Clara". This ended the last uprising against American conquest of Santa Clara Valley.

19. Agnew State Hospital, Montague Road, Agnew--The hospital was established by the California Legislature in 1885 as a neuropsychiatric institution for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. It is located on the grounds of Rancho Ulistac, first owned by Indian Cristoval in 1845 and later by Jose Alviso and James Lick among others. The building was completed in 1888. In 1906 earthquake the patient wards suffered complete collapse, killing 112 patients. It was reopened and expanded in 1911.

20. Robinson House 1184 Washington Street, Santa Clara--Home was built in 1873 by Pioneer Calvin Russell. This house has gable roof, green louvred shutters, a white door with porcelain knob and a bell fashioned in 1860. It also has high vaulted ceilings and a quaint fireplace. It is in excellent condition.

21. Agnew Station House, 4185 Bassett Street, Santa Clara--The station house is located along the railroad tracks, running alongside Lafayette Street. It is a classic example of depot architecture of 1878.

22. Dr. Paul's Office Building and House, 1116 Washington Street, Santa Clara--Dr. Judson W. Paul, born in Ohio, earned his medical degree in the east. He came to California and Santa Clara in 1894 and became a well-known physician. His home, probably built in 1890's, was gracious and lovely, with living quarters set back and the doctor's office in front.

23. James Lick Mansion, Montague Road, Agnew--James Lick, native of Pennsylvania, was a piano maker by trade. After accumulating $30,000 in South America he came to San Francisco in 1848 and bought up a large amount of land there and elsewhere. In 1855 Lick built a four stone, water powered flour mill on the west bank of the Guadalupe River. The mahogany interior is lovely. The property is now the plant of the Commerical Solvents Corporation, which has preserved Lick's beautiful mansion and gardens, and a round brick warehouse from the mill. The amount of $70,000 from his estate was alloted to the establishment of Lick Observatory on the summit of Mt. Hamilton. Lick is buried there.

24. Christian Church, SE Corner Monroe and Homestead. Santa Clara--This small one story, high peaked roof building was built in 1851. It is still used as a church.

25. Berryessa or Fernandez Adobe, 373 Jefferson, Santa Clara--This one and a half story, high peaked adobe was built in 1849 by Fernando Berryessa for his bride. They were married in the Mission Church.

26. Site of Patrick Graham House, Main Street--Santa Clara--Patrick Graham was born in Ireland in 1832 and came to Santa Clara in 1861. He bought the family home in 1866 and had it moved from Morse Street to Main Street. Patrick had a gravel hauling business.

27. Pacific Manufacturing Company Site, The Alameda and Bellomy, Santa Clara--Company was originally known as the Enterprise Mill and Lumber Company, but it reorganized and changed its name in 1880. This was one of the largest planing mills on the west coast.

28. Bond Ranch--Carmelite Monastery, 1000 Lincoln Street, Santa Clara--In 1866 the ranch was known as Pierce Ranch and was a showplace. In 1913 it was bought by Senator James Phelan. He built the monastery, completed in 1916, for his sister Mrs. Sullivan. There are elaborate gardens. The monastery is considered an architectural gem, designed by architects Maginnis and Walsh. The chapel plans were judged the most perfect example in the new world of Spanish Ecclesiastical Architecture in 1925 at Paris International Exposition. Original ranch house is gone, but part of the old ranch gardens, carriage house and tank house remain.

29. Franklin Hichborn House, 1091 Fremont Street, Santa Clara--The house was originally built for Carey Peebles in 1865. It was sold by Peebles to Mrs. Highborn's father in 1882. After his death Highborn and his wife lived there until the 1950's. Hichborn was an important figure in Santa Clara history. He was a politician and writer. He was active in reform movements and legislation affecting California. The house is a good example of the architecture of the times.

30. Antonio Fatjo House Site, 1016 Santa Clara Street, Santa Clara--Antonio Fatjo was born in Barcelona in 1828. After six years in South America he came to California in 1849. The house was built in 1880.

31. Harris-Lass House, 1889 Market Street, Santa Clara--Albert Harris was born in San Jose in 1852 the son of California pioneer of 1846, Henry Harris. He was one time town trustee and was vice president of the Santa Clara Valley Bank. The two story, New England style home has 6 bedrooms and a total of 11 rooms. It was probably built in the 1870's. In 1906 it was purchased by Captain Frederick Lass, a retired sea captain. This privately owned, well maintained house contains many antiques and sea paintings.

32. Larder House, 1065 Alviso Street, Santa Clara--Larder House, also called the German Colony House, was a meeting place for German born and their descendants. It was built in the 1860's and was used as a stage stop. The two story, yellow house is a good example of a false front house. It is presently privately owned and is well maintained.

33. Mariano Malarin House Site, Washington Street across from St. Claire School, Santa Clara--The Malarin family owned ½ block in Santa Clara. They were extremely prominent and wealthy, having big holdings east of Gilroy. This house was built in the 1850's.

34. Dr. Saxe's Office Building and House, 1075 and 1045 Benton Street, Santa Clara--Dr. Saxe was born in 1820 in New York. He got his M.D. degree from Castleton Medical College; practiced in Vermont until 1850 when he came to California because of the gold. In 1852 he settled in Santa Clara. In 1855 he built this home and office. He was health officer during the smallpox epidemic of 1873. He was President of the California State Medical Society in 1880. The buildings are well maintained and occupied as residences.

35. Higgins House, 1210 Jefferson Street, Santa Clara--The Higgins family came to Santa Clara by wagon in 1852. They purchased the entire block for two horses. At that time a two room adobe existed on the lot, and this was replaced by a two story white frame house. The house, a good example of New England design, is well maintained and has been occupied continuously by the Higgins family.

36. Juan Fatjo House, 1768 Catherine Street, Santa Clara--Juan Fatjo, a member of the prominent Fatjo family of Santa Clara, was an old town merchant. He was always considered a "giant of a man", said to have been 6' 11" tall. His house was nice and contained an enormous aviary.

37. Robert Menzel House, 1191 Benton Street, Santa Clara--"Peleg" Rush owned frontage for the whole block and was said to have brought pre-cut lumber for 23 houses from Maine around Cape Horn in 1850. The Menzel family was involved in the mercantile business and were also very involved in the community. Robert Menzel had come to Santa Clara in 1880 and was later City Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools. The house was built in 1895.

38. Baptist Church Site, 1910 Madison Street, Santa Clara--The Baptist Church was organized in 1851 as a Missionary Church. The one story, Gothic, frame building with arch windows and a two story tower, was erected in 1863. It later burned down.

39. Santa Clara Methodist Church Site, SW Corner Main and Homestead, Santa Clara--The beginnings of Methodism in California began in the Santa Clara Valley in 1846. It was started by Campbell brothers who originally preached sermons in an adobe belonging to the mission. By 1852 there were enough Methodists to erect a separate church. The adobe church, which was erected on a six acre square marked "Public Square", and whose adobe walls were one part of the mission corral, became the oldest incorporated church in Santa Clara Valley. In 1865 they built a brick church which was used until destroyed by the 1906 earthquake. The present church was built in 1957. In its courtyard stands the original bell that had hung in the steeple before the earthquake. The original site is now location of a retirement home called Liberty Towers.

40. Montgomery Flights Memorial Shaft, Launch Site, Market on University of Santa Clara Campus, Santa Clara--Professor John T. Montgomery, the "father of basic flying", was the first to achieve controlled flight in a cambered wing, heavier-than-air craft (this in 1883). He was the first to use the word aeroplane for the whole flying machine rather than for just the wing portion. A memorial marks the spot where he launched an aeroplane-glider from a balloon lift at 4000 feet over the College of Santa Clara on April 29, 1905. Piloted by Daniel Maloney, the craft landed at a pre-determined spot near the present corner of

Poplar and Alviso Streets. He also conducted flights on Montgomery Hill in Evergreen area of San Jose where he was killed in 1911. Monument reads "all subsequent attempts in aviation must begin with the Montgomery Machine," said Alexander Graham Bell. Octave Chanute said, "This flight of Montgomery's was the most daring feat ever attempted." ** Montgomery Hill

41. Sainte Claire Laundry Site, 867 Sherman Street, Santa Clara--The Sainte Claire Laundry was originally built to be a whisky distillery. In 1894 it was converted to a steam laundry, the first in Santa Clara. At that time the Mission orchard irrigation ditch ran across the property, and the original willow tree-lined Alameda passed in front. The laundry was owned by the Roll family from 1894 to 1970 when it was closed to make room for the University of Santa Clara's athletic field.

42. Senator Franck's House Site, NE Corner of Washington and Benton, Santa Clara--German born, Senator Franck was originally a leading saddle maker. He worked in this trade in Germany, and when he came to Santa Clara in 1855, he established a harness and saddlery works. He took a leading part in public affairs, and in 1871 he was elected a member of the Assembly where his "gift of persuasion" was shown. His home was a magnificent Victorian-age mansion. Wells Fargo Bank is now located on the site.

43. Landrum House, 1217 Santa Clara Street, Santa Clara--The Landrum House, built by Andrew Landrum in 1875, is a good example of the architecture of its time. Landrum was a carpenter by trade and the building shows excellent craftsmanship. It is well maintained.

44. Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, 553 Franklin Street, Santa Clara--The Southern Pacific Railroad Depot was a freight and passenger station where people could travel north to San Francisco and south to Los Angeles. It was built by the railroad in 1868. At that time there were 4 main railroad interests: Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, Santa Clara and Pajaro, and interest of stock owned by San Francisco. They all consolidated into what was then Central Pacific in 1868, the same year that this building was built. This wood frame building is assumed to be the original.

45. Robert Fatjo House Site, NW Corner of Market and Washington, Santa Clara--Robert Fatjo was manager of the Santa Clara Branch of the Bank of Italy. His modified Spanish style home was built in 1880. He was noted for giving money to the Santa Clara Women's Club to keep up the plaza.

46.**Adobe Indian Dwelling, 3260 The Alameda, Santa Clara--Originally an apartment in a continuing row of houses built for young married Indian couples, it now is club headquarters and meeting place for Santa Clara Women's Club. It was built sometime between 1792 and 1800. In February 1837 it was given as part of a portion of land to Jose Pena in lieu of cash for his services as teacher of the Beck School for Indians. He continued to teach and to live in the house until 1843 when he acquired 1000 acre ranch. The Women's Club bought it in 1907 and with its new additions it is well maintained.

47. Morse Mansion, 981 Fremont Street, Santa Clara--Charles Copeland Morse, a retired house painter, and Kellogg bought the Pacific Seed Gardens from a seed man from the East in 1878. They developed their business into one of the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. In 1887 Morse bought out Kellogg. In 1910 the firm located in San Juan Bautista, where the firm's experimental research center operates today. In 1930 Morse merged with Ferry & Company to become Ferry Morse Seed Company. Morse's Queen-Anne style home was built in 1891. It was a beautiful, ornate building with faceted glass windows, lovely floors, fireplaces, a full basement, a glassed in porch, beautiful gardens and a tennis court.

48.**Mission Santa Clara de Assis; on January 12, 1777 six months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a cross was planted at a site on the banks of the Rio Guadalupe in the present city of Santa Clara, by a Franciscan Padre, Tomas de la Pena, to make the founding of the eighth of California's original twenty-one missions, Santa Clara de Assis. Flood waters engulfed the site in January of 1779 and another site along the Mission Creek to the south was selected for the second Mission buildings, built also of upright saplings and adobe chinking. Flood waters also surrounded this site and the Padres selected a third site at the southwest corner of present Franklin and Campbell Avenues. The new church built there by Padre Murguia was declared by Junipero Serra the most beautiful church yet built in California. It was dedicated with large concourse of soldiers, Indians, and citizenry May 16, 1784. The fourth site on present University grounds between Kenna Hall and Administration Buildings, was necessitated by dangerous cracks in the adobe walls of the third church from severe earthquakes in 1812 and again in 1818. The fourth temporary adobe building was used while the fifth site of the present church with surrounding buldings was being built. It later became the Indian boys dormitory until secularization in 1837. Only the unseen foundation of large round river stones remain at this fourth site. The fifth site was commenced in 1822 and the church dedicated with Mission buildings

in 1825. In 1926 the old Mission church was destroyed by fire. The present structure, an enlarged replica of the original, was completed in 1928. Today the University of Santa Clara, the first institution to offer classes in higher learning on the West Coast, continues its Mission heritage by making academic excellence available to its students.

49. University of Pacific, Market and Lincoln Streets, Santa Clara--One of the first two schools of higher education in California, it was built in 1851. College later moved to San Jose in 1868 and then to Stockton. The original site, now a parking lot, has a marker.

50. Omar Oaks House Site, 2755 Scott Boulevard, Santa Clara--It was held by the same family and prior to demolition in the last decade it included original furnishings of mid-nineteenth century and wrought iron and marble fireplaces. It was built in 1865.

Original adobe wall, University of Santa Clara

SAN JOSE

1. New Century Block, East Santa Clara and 2nd Street, San Jose--The New Century Block, appropriately named for its construction in 1900 was built by the De Saisset family.

2. Rancho Canade de Palo above Mt. Hamilton Road at Tiernan Ranch, San Jose--Only a small portion of the adobe brick is not covered by wood siding. This dates to the early 1900's. Its most famous occupant was Frederic Hall, San Jose lawyer and historian.

3. Fredericksburg Brewery, San Jose--It was the most extensive establishment of its kind west of the Rocky Mountains. The massive brick buildings that made up the brewery (built in 1869) were flanked by a reception hall on The Alameda, a garden, a hotel and a refreshment salon. It later became Falstaff Brewery. It has been partially demolished as of this writing.

4.**First Normal School in California, 125 South 7th Street, San Jose--The Normal School was first established in 1857 in San Francisco, and became a State Normal School in 1862. In 1870 it was located permanently in San Jose. The main building, with its symbolic tower, was built in 1910 to replace structures damaged in the 1906 earthquake. Morris Elmer Dailey was President of San Jose State from 1900-1919 and oversaw the construction of the tower and main building with its Mission-Revival-style architecture. The Assembly Hall was built in 1919 at the time of Dailey's death, and was named after him. It became San Jose State College in 1935 and was granted University status in 1972.

5. Santa Clara County Superior Courthouse, North First Street at St. James Square, San Jose--This distinstive structure was designed by the famous architect Levi Goodrich, to be suitable for a State capital, but state legislators refused to return to San Jose. Originally the structure was topped by a dome. The building was damaged in the 1906 earthquake and the dome collapsed during the fire of 1931. It was not replaced, but a third floor was added. The building was renovated and modernized in April, 1973. It was originally built in its Neo-Classic-style in 1866.

6. Letitia Building, 66-72 South First Street, San Jose--The Letitia Building was named for Letitia Burnett Ryland, the daughter of Peter Burnett, the first governor of California, and the wife of C. T. Ryland. Ryland was a mayor and prominent citizen of San Jose. The building was designed and built by architect Jacob Lenzen in 1890. He modeled it after the style of a building in Chicago that had impressed him. It was built as a commerical building and was first floor is still so used. The other floors are vacant.

7. Hotel Metropole, 33 South Market, San Jose--This hotel stands on an historic corner in the history of San Jose, for on this location once stood the Juzgado (City Hall) of 1798. Captain Thomas Fallon raised the Stars and Stripes over this Juzgado on July 14, 1846, thereby declaring American takeover of the Spanish town of San Jose. Originally the Alcantara Building in 1890, it bears the label "Metropole Hotel."

Winchester House, San Jose

8.* Winchester House, 525 South Winchester Blvd., San Jose--The structure covers 6 acres, has 160 rooms, shows magnificent use of beautiful woods, tiffany glass, crystal windows and doors, unusual architectural details, 10,000 windows, 9 kitchens, 47 fireplaces and well developed gardens. Sarah Winchester purchased an old farm house and began remodeling in 1886. She was the widow of the Winchester rifle manufacturer and she inherited 20 million dollars, plus an allowance of $1,000 a day, more than enough to employ the carpenters who continued to build the structure for 36 years, until 1922, when she died at 85. This structure is primarily an architectural oddity. It is well kept and tours are taken through daily.

Winchester House, San Jose

9. Triton Building, NW Corner of Second and San Fernando, San Jose--The exact date that this building was built is not known, though it was probably about 1904. After the earthquake it had to be rebuilt; this in 1907. The Lion family leased it from Senator Phelan for use as a furniture store from 1908 until the 1930's when they purchased it from his estate. In 1964 it was remodeled and became the Triton Museum (now in new buildings in Santa Clara). Presently it is used for commercial purposes.

10. Daniel and Phoebe Johnson House, 350 Bernal Road, Edenvale--This two story, rustic, seven room house was built by Bruno Bernal about 1895. It is presently used as a riding academy.

11.* Joice House, Manila Drive and Cottle, San Jose--This was one of the early farm houses built on the Bernal Rancho prior to 1893. It is white frame and appears to be as it was when built. It is near Santa Teresa Springs which was well known for its advertisements regarding the healing qualities of its water which was bottled and sold in San Jose. The land was deeded to the Bernal family by Charles the Third of Spain.

12. Greenawalt House, 14611 Almaden Road, San Jose--This building was built in 1877 with a sandstone basement-foundation 2½ to 3 feet thick. The stones came from Levi Goodrich quarry in Almaden. It has 2+ stories with 11 rooms, 2 marble fireplaces and some wood in it was shipped around the Horn.

13. Trinity Episcopal Church, 81 North Second Street, San Jose--This church was built in 1863, primarily of redwood. In 1876 it was substantially enlarged. In 1884 a tower and a spire were added along with a building for a chapel and other rooms at the back.

14. Odd Fellows Building, SW Corner of Third and Santa Clara, San Jose--This structure was built in 1885 as a meeting hall. The third floor was used as a residence for members.

15. Knox-Goodrich Building, 36 South First. San Jose--This brick building with its carved sandstone facade was built in 1889. It has always served as a business building.

16. San Jose Art League Building, 482 South Second, San Jose--This was built between 1890 and 1910. It was built with gas lights and heating and also was wired for electricity for lighting--a novelty in those days.

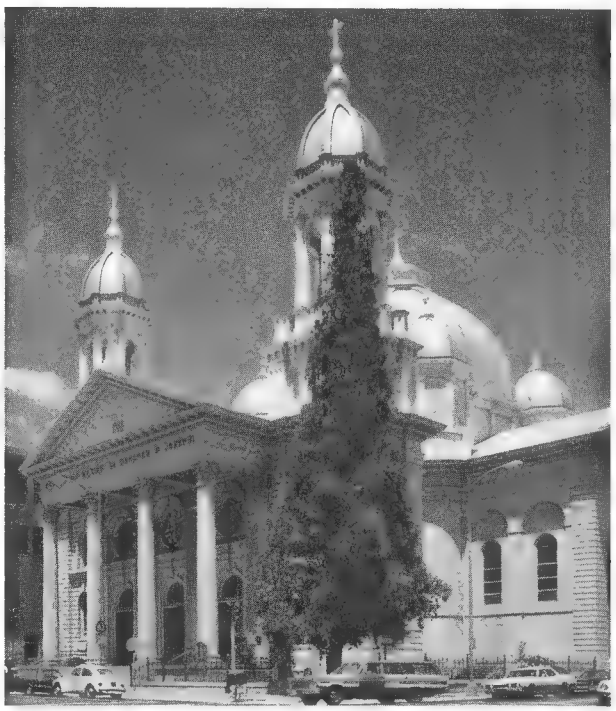
17. Fallon House, 175 St. John Street, San Jose--Thomas Fallon was born in Ireland in 1818 and came to the United States in 1836. He eventually settled in Santa Cruz where he established a saddlery. When he learned of the war between the United States and Mexico, he led a group of Americans across the Santa Curz Mountains and raised the American flag over San Jose on July 14, 1846. In 1859 he became mayor and built this imposing residence for himself. Now converted to a restaurant, the house's original character is nearly destroyed. The gardens disappeared in the commerical neighborhood.

18. Unitarian Church, 160 North Third Street, San Jose--The first organization of Unitarians in San Jose was called the Unity Society. It was formed in 1867. The church was built in 1891.

19. Bernal House and Milk House, 455 Bernal Road, Edenvale--This completely remodeled frame house with its rustic small milk house just behind, was built before 1893. It was just one of many structures on the Bernal Rancho. It was from here that Pedro Bernal discovered and developed into commercial fertilizer, a prehistoric deposit of lime shell marl.

20. Mirassou Winery, Aborn Road (Evergreen), San Jose--It was established by Pierre Mirassou, whose father-in-law, Pierre Pellier, brought vines from France in 1854. It was established in 1862.

21. St. Joseph's Church, Market and San Fernando Streets, San Jose--This conspicuous landmark was built in 1877. The original pueblo church stood on or near this site in 1803.



St. Joseph's Church, San Jose

22. St. James Street Branch Post Office, St. John and N. First Street, San Jose--It was built in 1934 on the site of old St. James Hotel.

23. Wehner House and Winery, 415 Villa Vista, (The Villages), San Jose--This old residence was built in 1889 by German immigrants. The Wehners bought the Evergreen district ranch from John McCarty. They planted the vinyards and developed the winery. It sold to B. Cribari and Sons in 1945. It has 7 bedrooms, 7 fireplaces, 5 bathrooms and is three stories tall.

24. Buddhist Church, 640 North Fifth Street, San Jose--This was built in 1937 and is Japanese style architecture and garden. It is a copy of West Shrine, Kyoto, Japan. It was designed by George Shimamoto and built by Shintahro Nishiura.

25. First Radio Station (Site), Corner South First and San Fernando, San Jose--This, the first regular radio station in the world was in the old American Trust Building, now demolished. The station was started by Dr. Charles Herrold. Much of the equipment of which was for a time at the New Almaden Museum is now in various Bay Area colleges and universities. The station began in 1909.

26.**Montgomery Hill, Yerba Buena Road near San Felipe Road, San Jose--This was the site of the flight experiments and fatal crash of Professor John Montgomery in 1911.

27. * Hayes Estate, 200 Edenvale Avenue, San Jose--This fabulous house was built for J. O. and E. A. Hayes in the 1890's. They were the founders of the San Jose Mercury and E. A. Hayes was a Congressman. Part of the land of the estate is now Frontier Village, a commercial amusement park. In 1975 some rooms of the house are rental units. The house and the remaining land are for sale.

The Hayes Estate, San Jose

28. Henry House site, Corner University and The Alameda, San Jose--James Henry built the first overhead electric trolley lane connecting San Jose and Santa Clara. This house was built for him in 1889. It was a very ornate Victorian-age style house, including a large sandstone chimney that reached the entire 4 stories. Many parts of the mansion were removed and sold prior to demolition in 1972.

29. Dr. Cory House site, 435 South Third Street, San Jose--This house was built in 1864 for Dr. Benjamin Cory, pioneer of 1847 and the first doctor to settle in Santa Clara County.

30.**Charles Edwin Markham House, 432 South 8th Street, San Jose-- This redwood , single-family residence was built in 1869 as a home for the poet Edwin Markham. He lived there until 1889 and wrote his "The Man With A Hoe" there. It is owned by San Jose State University.

31. The Sainte Claire Club, St. James and 2nd Streets, San Jose--This was built in 1894 as an exclusive men's club by James Phelan, businessman, banker and former mayor of San Francisco. It was damaged in the 1906 earthquake and restored in 1907.

32. Cuthbert Burrel House site, 509 South Third Street, San Jose--This was the home of Burrel, a pioneer of 1846, cattleman, and banker. Until removed in the past decade the site contained house, fence, barn and original plantings. It was built in the 1870's.

33. Smith House, San Felipe Road, San Jose--This is the home of a pioneer family that has lived on the same site since 1863. It was the site of the first Evergreen store. The present house was built in 1884.

34.**Louis Pellier Nursery site, San Pedro, St. James, Market, Santa Teresa Streets, San Jose--This was the site of the introduction of the French prune in 1856. It became the basis of California prune industry. Built in 1850.

35.**Almaden Vineyards, 1530 Blossom Hill Road, San Jose--The original vineyards were planted on this same site by Charles Le Franc in 1852. The winery and home were built in 1876. The house and many antiques and valuable pieces of art were destroyed in 1975 just prior to this writing.

36. Silver Creek Mine, Silver Creek Road (Evergreen), San Jose--This old quicksilver mine has been worked for more than a century but has never produced much quicksilver. It was begun in 1860's.

37.**First site of Pueblo De San Jose Guadalupe,

near present Civic Center, San Jose--First pueblo of California, established by Lieutenant Jose Moraga in 1777. The Pueblo was moved south one mile in about 1797.

38. De Quevedo Adobe Site, Park Street near Market, San Jose--This was perhaps built by Indian Samules in 1797. In 1962 (demolished since) the occupant, whose family had owned the property since the 1860's, was descendant of the first non-Indian born in the City of San Jose.

39. Thomas Kell House Site, Almaden Road at Curtner Avenue, San Jose--This was the home of English overland pioneer, Thomas Kell, who arrived in 1846 and who married Margaret Murphy, daughter of Martin Murphy, Sr. Murphy Sr. died here in 1865. The house was built in 1848.

40. St. James Square, North First Street at St. James, San Jose--This was surveyed by Chester S. Lyman, professor at Yale University and a founder of Yale Observatory, who was temporarily in California for his health. This was in 1848. Buildings surrounding the square include Trinity Episcopal Church (1863), Courthouse (1866, and the Unitarian Church (1891).

41.**First State Capitol site, Market Street at Park Avenue, San Jose--The state capitol that stood here was built in 1849.

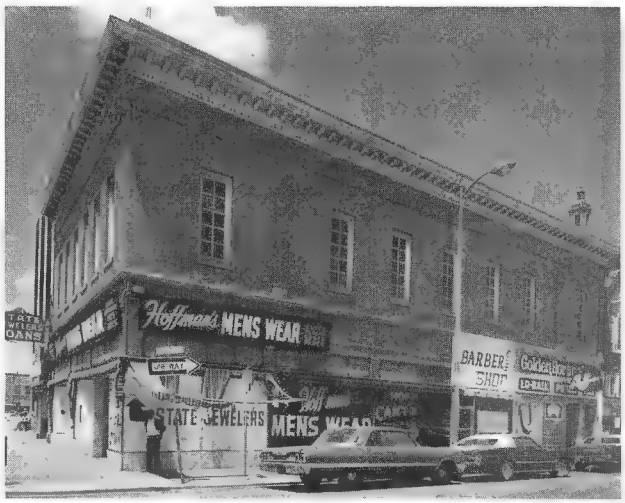
42. Notre Dame College Building Site, 189 West Santa Clara, San Jose--In 1876 one of the early buildings of the College of Notre Dame was built on this spot. It was called the Press Box just prior to its demolition.

43. Notre Dame College Building Site, Notre Dame Avenue, San Jose--In 1906 the Science Building was built on a spot that is now in the middle of Almaden Street near Notre Dame. When Notre Dame College moved to Belmont in 1923 the present building became the Rosicrucian Press Building.

44. The Allen House, 156 East St. John Street, San Jose--This old Italianate style house was built in the 1880's. It is now an apartment house.

45. Alum Rock Canyon, San Jose--This was part of San Jose's pueblo lands dating back to 1777. It was originally called Shestuo by the Indians. The early San Joseans called it the City Reservation. It has been a park since 1872.

46.* Murphy Building, 36 South Market, San Jose--This two story brick building was built in 1862 and was the County court house from 1863 to 1868. The downstairs area was used for commercial stores from the time of its construction. The exterior of the building is dignified with a clean-cut design. The courtroom was located upstairs. It remains one of two such court buildings in the State. The building was constructed by Martin Murphy, Jr., who came to California in 1844, an adult member of the first party to bring covered wagons across the Sierra to the territory. He was an outstanding builder, businessman and philanthropist in his day.



The Murphy Building, San Jose

47. John Hassler House, Silver Creek Road, (Evergree) San Jose--Hassler, who settled on this ranch in 1852, earned the money to buy the land by cutting wood at Sutter's Fort. Along with the old house the old barn still stands, a classic example of the huge wooden structures that were part of every ranch.

48. Wool House, end of Quinn Avenue, San Jose--This typical ranch house of the 1870's was still occupied by members of the family who built it as of this writing. The Wools got into the canning business in the 1890's. The F. G. Wool Packing Company is next door to this house.

49. A. D. M. Cooper House, 250 South 19th Street, San Jose--This house was built in 1883 and was the home of Cooper the artist. It is still used as a residence.

50. T. M. Wright House, 240 South 13th Street, San Jose--This was the home of T. M. Wright, a printer and the Mayor of East San Jose. That was a short-lived community between McCoughlin Avenue and King Road that lasted from 1906 until its annexation in 1911. Wright was a state assemblyman from 1914 to 1928.

51. Crothers House, 97 South 13th Street, San Jose--This house was built by Charles Crothers in 1910. He was chairman of the building

committee when the old quad at San Jose State University was built. The house is now greatly altered from its original appearance and now is used as a board and care home.

52.** Moreland School, Payne and Saratoga Avenues, San Jose--This school is part of the oldest known rural school district in California, established in 1851. It was originally a subscription school and classes first met in private homes.

53. Troy Steam Laundry, 722-724 Almaden AVenue, San Jose--When this was built in 1895 it was a very imposing business house. It is still used as a laundry today.

54. Auzerais House, 155 East Empire Street, San Jose--This Queen Anne-style home was built in 1890 by John Auzerais as a wedding present for his son Louis Auzerais. It is still a residence.

55. San Jose Civic Auditorium, 145 West San Carlos, San Jose--This Spanish Colonial building was designed by William Binder and E. M. Curtis and it was built in 1934 with Charles A. Thomas as the builder. Financier T. S. Montgomery matched federal funds for construction and he donated the land.

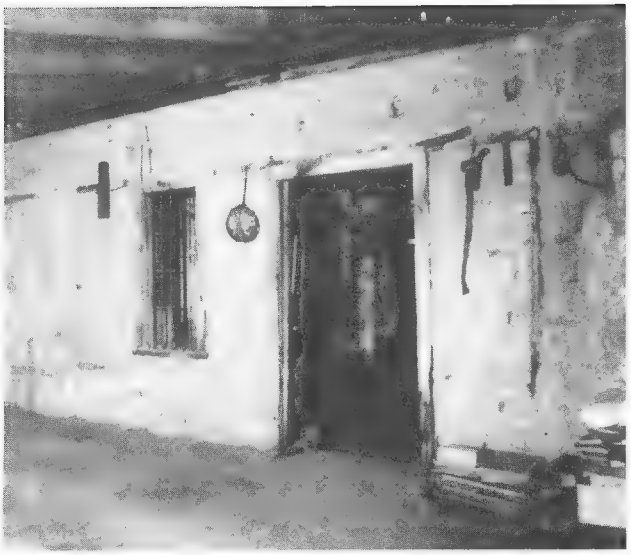
56. G. W. Brewster House, 60 South 13th Street, San Jose--This split-level house was just sold and is being remodeled for professional offices. It was designed by important California architect, Bernard Maybeck.

57. Old Home of Benevolence, 516 Martha Street, San Jose--James Lick gave money for construction of an orphanage in Santa Clara County, and it was built in 1910. It was later changed to the name of Eastfield. The home and school have been relocated and the old building houses county offices.

58. Church of the Five Wounds, 1375 East Santa Clara Street, San Jose--This example of Mission Revival archiecture was started to be built in 1916 and fininished in 1919. It is a replica of the Braga Church in Portugal. Much of the material with which it was built came from the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

59. Naglee House, corner of San Fernando and 14th Street, San Jose--This was the home of Morris Naglee who came to California in 1847. He later served as a brigadier general in the Civil War. He was instrumental in getting legislation passed to have Alum Park canyon set aside as a park. The house is now an apartment house.

60.* Peralta Adobe, 184 St. John Street, San Jose --The last remaining structure from the Pueblo de San Jose is known as the Peralta Adobe. It



Peralta Adobe, San Jose

was built by an Apache Indian, Manuel Gonzales. Luis Maria Peralta was the Spanish Commissioner of the Pueblo from 1807 to 1822 and it has taken his name. Since it is the only remnant from the Spanish Pueblo era and the only building left from among the 100 adobes built around the plaza of the Pueblo, it is an historic building. It is now owned by City of San Jose and the plans are to restore it and create a park around the old two-room structure.

61. Reed House, 136 South 13th Street, San Jose--This bungalow-style home was built in 1906 by Frazier Reed, grandson of James Frazier Reed who was one of the leaders of the Reed-Donner party, and who later laid out the Reed Addition of downtown San Jose.

62. Naglee Carriage House, 95 South 14th, San Jose--Once part of the park-like 140 acre tract that made up the Naglee estate, this former carriage house has long since been remodeled and serves as a duplex.

63. Mansard-style House, 408 S. Third, San Jose--This wooden residence is one of the few examples of Mansard-style architecture in San Jose. Its double-sloped roof is distinctive of its style.

64. Oak Hill Memorial Park, Monterey Highway, San Jose--This is the oldest non-secular cemetery in constant use in California. It was laid out in 1848 two years before statehood. Members of the heroic Donner party are buried here along with civic leaders, etc. over the years.

65. Charles M. Richards House, 1550 Hicks, San Jose--This Georgian style home was built right

after the 1906 earthquake. Dr. Richards was a great contributor to the culture of San Jose.

66. Kirk House, 1615 Dry Creek Road, San Jose--This Italianate mansion was built by Theophilus Kirk for his wife, Lezzie, in 1878. It is still owned by members of the family. The two-story residence is built of redwood and has 18 foot ceilings.

67. Coe House, 1163 Martin Avenue, San Jose--This flat-roofed wood and stucco home of Prairie style architecture was designed and built by Wolfe and Wolfe. It was built in 1910 for Eugene Coe.

68. Holt House, 2662 Monterey Road, San Jose--Wolfe and Wolfe designed this house and built it in 1915. During the prohibition times it was a speakeasy.

69. Maynard House, 1151 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose--This house using many different architectural styles was built in 1898 by Edward Maynard. The 13 room house has a tower with an enclosed "captain's walk," a stained glass window high up on the brick chimney; it is built of redwood and sandstone. It is now an apartment house.

70. Layhodie, 5051 Moorpark Avenue, San Jose--This was purchased in the 1880s by Stephen Poole Sanders and early-day photographer. It is a Victorian mansion and contains hand-carved woodwork, Italian marble fireplace, and original glass in the front door.

71. We and Our Neighbors Club building, 15 Union Avenue, San Jose--This building, given by the Schofield family on land donated by the La Montayne family, was constructed in 1910. It was the home of one of the oldest community organizations still flourishing in the area.

72. Helen Guth Hall, Elm Street near Emory, San Jose--This one of three original buildings of the College of the Pacific when it was housed in San Jose. It was built in 1909 and is now in use by Bellarmine College Preparatory School as an office building. This hall was built as a women's dormitory. The other two buldings of the old College of the Pacific are the gymnasium and the one-story dining hall (now a chapel for Bellarmine boys).

73. Hubbard House, 201 South 13th Street, San Jose--This house was originally built on South 12th Street in 1907 and was moved to this site in 1915 when its owner Albert Hubbard was serving on the board of supervisors.

74. Roberto-Sunol Adobe, 770 Lincoln Avenue, San Jose--Robert, a Christian Indian from Mission

Roberto Adobe, San Jose

San Jose, built the adobe in 1839. Originally it contained only one room, but was enlarged the following year. In 1847 it was sold to Antonio Sunol. It has had many owners and is at present being completely restored for adaptive uses.

75. J. D. Stevens House, 838 Morse Street, San Jose--This bungalow style house in half-timber was built in the mid 1920s. It was designed by Lewis C. Mullgardt, architect for the de Young Museum in San Francisco. The interior has a spiral staircase.

76. Sand and Gravel Bunker, 790 Stockton Avenue, San Jose--This multi-storied sand and gravel bunker was built of mammoth douglas fir beams over 50 years ago. It is architecturally important as an example of its type of construction.

77. Quaker Meeting House, 1041 Morse Street, San Jose--This simple A-frame building was built in 1885 on another location. It was moved to its present site in 1958 to make way for a freeway.

78. Townsend House, 1585 Schallenberger Road, San Jose--This house is a century old and was built by John H. Townsend, member of the county board of supervisors, State senate and a director of Santa Clara Valley Argricultural Society in the 1870s. He was the son of one of the first certified physicians in California who came overland with the Stevens-Townsend-Murphy party in 1844. He was raised by his uncle, Moses Schallenberger after his parents died in a cholera epidemic in the early 1850's.

79. Scottish Rite Temple, 196 North 3rd Street,

The Scottish Rite Temple, San Jose

San Jose. This hall built in 1924 is one of several that have housed San Jose Scottish Rites Bodies since the first lodge was organized here in 1850. This building is Renaissance revival architecture style.

80.* San Jose Museum of Art, SE corner of San Fernando and Market Streets, San Jose--This building was built as a post office in 1892, and it was the city's first federal building. Today this beautiful old sandstone structure that houses San Jose's Museum of Art, is undergoing extensive interior remodeling. Between the time it served as a post office and its present use it served as the San Jose Public Library. The sandstone was cut in the Goodrich Quarry in Almaden.

San Jose Museum of Art, San Jose

81. Southern Pacific Roundhouse, 575 Lenzen Avenue, San Jose--This old roundhouse is typical of the buildings built by the Southern Pacific early in this century. Its balance turntable, 80 feet long and air-operated, is the last still in use by the Southern Pacific.

82. Montgomery Hotel, 211 South First Street, San Jose--This hotel, built in 1911, takes its name from T. S. Montgomery, major developer of downtown San Jose three-quarters of a century ago. William Curtis was the architect. It is now a hotel for senior citizens.

83. Jose Theater, 64 South 2nd Street, San Jose--This California Mediterranean style building was built in 1904 for David Jacks. It was modernized in 1911 and again in the late 1940s. It is still used as a movie house.

84. Andrew Carnegie Library, 1102 East Santa Clara, San Jose--Carnegie contributed most of the money to build this one-story brick library in 1907.

85. Overfelt House, McKee Road, San Jose--This old house was constructed by the pioneer rancher William Overfelt, and it is still in use as a private home. Part of the Overfelt property has been given to Alexian Brothers for a hospital and part of it to the City of San Jose for a city park.

86. Old Jackson School, 2031 Story Road, San Jose --This building is now used as a hall, but at one time it was Jackson school. It was built in 1865. It has been greatly remodeled.

87. First United Methodist Church, 24 North 5th Street, San Jose--This frame and stucco building was designed by James Newsom and built in 1911.

88. The First Christian Science Church in San Jose, 43 East St. James Street, San Jose--This Neo-classical building was constructed in 1905 and it served as a church until 1946 when a new church building was built. It is now used as a theater.

89. St. Mary's Catholic Church, 565 South 2nd Street, San Jose--This building was erected in 1891 out of brick and sandstone from Almaden. Miles O'Connor, who gave the community O'Connor Hospital, donated the land for this church. It is an example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.

90. Old Bank of America Building, Santa Clara and First Streets, San Jose--This building is a landmark whose tower and spire is visible for miles around. It was built in 1927, has 13 plus stories up to the tower. Used as office building, it was originally headquarters for Bank of America.

A. P. Giannini, founder of Bank of Italy, forerunner of Bank of America, occupied the building at one time.

91. Four Square Gospel Church, 301 East Santa Clara, San Jose--This stucco building with its curved entrance and its billboard perched on the roof, is now used as a hall. It was remodeled and dedicated by evangelist Aimee Simple McPherson as Four Square Gospel Church in 1943.

92. The Wardrobe, SE corner of 2nd and Santa Clara Streets, San Jose--This building was built to open the 20th Century by the de Saisset family. The building's interior has been several times remodeled.

93. Mansard House, 483 South 6th Street, San Jose--It is called Mansard because of its style of architecture. The original resident who built it in the 1870s, owned the whole block and his was the only house on it. There is a huge pecan tree in front of the house.

94. United Artist Theater, South First Street, San Jose--This was built in 1918 and opened as the Hippodrome. It was a vaudeville stronghold for several years before it became a motion picture theater.

95. Ward Funeral Home, 93 North Devine Street, San Jose--This building was built in the mid 1860's by George W. Lowery, an early building contractor. The Ward family added to it and remodeled it to convert it to a funeral chapel in 1909.

96. Smith House, Evergreen, San Jose--Five generations of Smiths have lived in this well-kept redwood house that was built in 1873 at the cost of $400. The Smith general store was next door to the house. Francis Smith served as post master. In recent years it was home of his daughter Kate Smith who died in 1973 at the age of 103.

97. Samuel J. Hensley House Site, 440 North First Street, San Jose--Hensley came to California in 1843. He was a member of the California Battalion in the Mexican War. Later he was prominent in the affairs of the California Steam Navigation Company.

98. Site of First Cannery in San Jose, The Alameda and West Taylor Street, San Jose--Dr. James M. Dawson and his wife started the first cannery in Santa Clara Valley in 1871.

99. Site of Birthplace of A. P. Giannini, North Market and West St. John Streets, San Jose--In the old Swiss Hotel A. P. Giannini was born in 1870. He founded Bank of America.

100. First Jewish Synagogue Site, 3rd and East

San Antonio Streets, San Jose--Temple Bichur Cholin became the first Jewish Synagogue on this spot in 1870.

101. Hotel St. James, 241 North First Street, San Jose--This three story brick structure was built in the 1890s and was called the Moir building. It originally housed the Straford Hotel, but its named changed when the original Hotel St. James was demolished in the 1930s.

102. Sixty-five Post Street, San Jose--This was the saloon of P. H. Sullivan in 1905. During prohibition the place was operated by Billy Finley who used a barbershop as a front for his bootlegging operations in the backroom.

103. Peter H. Burnett House Site, 441 North First Street, San Jose--This was the home site of Burnett the first Governor of the State of California.

104.* Remillard-Dandini House, 755 Story Road, San Jose--This old mansion was built in the 1870s and sold to Remillard brick works family in 1891. It became the summer home of Countess Lillian Remillard Dandini. It has recently been sold along with accompanying acerage for an industrial park. The Remillard-Dandini brick works were nearby on the east bank of Coyote Creek.

Remillard-Dandini Summer Home, San Jose

105. San Jose Academy Site, 2nd and East San Fernando, San Jose--The San Jose Academy was founded by the Reverend E. Bannister in 1851. It was a school for teaching of English and the classics.

106. Convent of Notre Dame, West Santa Clara Street, San Jose--The convent that stood here was founded in 1851 by the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur, Belgium, on land purchased from the Pinto family of San Jose.

107. San Jose Mercury Site, 41 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose--At this spot the San Jose Mercury began publication as the Weekly Visitor on June 20, 1851.

108. David Hobson House and Live Oak Grove, Berryessa, San Jose--David and his brother Stephen were born in North Carolina. They were the West Coast founders of Society of Friends (Quakers). This small wooden cottage is the oldest remaining meeting place of the faith. It was used for their religious services from 1853 to 1861. By the cottage is a splendid stand of 200 to 300 year old native oaks. Development may require moving this house.

109. Pedro de Saisett House Site, 200 Block of South Market Street, San Jose--Pedro de Saisett came from France to San Jose in 1849. He served as consular agent for the French government, and he founded the Brush Electric Light Company in 1882.

110. Site of First California Apiary, Municipal Airport, San Jose--In 1853 the first honey bees were brought to California and the apiary located here.

111. Archer House, Kelley Park complex on Senter Road, San Jose--This house was the Archer home and it was moved from another area to Kelley Park to be part of the San Jose Museum's historic village complex. Judge Lawrence Archer was a prominent San Jose Attorney, mayor, state legislator, judge and fruit grower.

112. Coyote Post Office, Kelley Park complex, San Jose--This small, yellow frame building was the oldest operating postal unit in the state at the time it was moved from Coyote to Kelley Park. It was linked to the site where the old stage coach line, Butterfield Overland Mail, stopped on its journey from St. Louis to San Francisco.

113. Site of David Belden House, 11th and East San Fernando, San Jose--Beldon came to California in 1853 and moved to San Jose in 1869 where he served as Twentieth Judicial District judge from 1871 until the judiciary system was reorganized and then he became a judge of the Superior Court. Served in this post until his death in 1888.

114. Site of Josiah Belden House, North First Street near Hobson, San Jose--Josiah Belden came to California in 1841; became San Jose's first mayor in 1850. He later made his fortune in real estate before going into banking in New York.

115. Site of William Lewis Manly House, Asbury Street and Stockton Avenue, San Jose--Manly a native of Vermont was the hero of the Bennett-Arcan Party which came to California via Death Valley in 1849.

116. Site of Andrew J. Grayson House, 5th and Julian Streets, San Jose--Grayson a native of Louisiana came to California in 1846. He was a noted artist, naturalist, and ornithologist. He resided in this house from 1853 to 1857.

117. Site of Henry C. Skinner House, 19th and Julian Streets, San Jose--Henry C. Skinner was a native of New York and he came overland with the Death Valley Party in 1849. He developed the Skinner Seedling Apple.

118. Site of the Juzgado of 1798, Post and Market Streets, San Jose--This adobe building stood from 1798 to 1850 and it housed the Pueblo Alcalde's office, Court Room, and jail. Captain Thomas Fallon took possession of the Juzgado in the Mexican War and raised the Stars and Stripes over the bulding on July 13, 1846.

The following is a representative list of the types of trees found in Santa Clara County, many of them being of historical significance:
1. RED WILLOW, University and The Alameda, SJ
2. SYCAMORE, 590 North 21st Street, SJ
3. SYCAMORE, 460 South 16th Street, SJ
4. OAK, Schiele Avenue (3/4 down south side), SJ
5. COASTAL LIVE OAK, Fox Avenue near 1st, SJ
6. PALM, Martin Avenue, SJ
7. PALM, 5th and East Santa Clara, SJ
8. ARAUCARIA, California State University, SJ
9. ARAUCARIA, Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, SJ
10. PECAN, 1585 Schallenberger Avenue, SJ
11. PECAN, 483 South 6th Street, SJ
12. ELMS, Hawthorne Way, N. San Pedro and 1st, SJ
13. BLACK WALNUTS, Westside Monterey Highway, SJ
14. BLACK WALNUT, 755 Story Road, SJ
15. EUCALYPTUS, Schallenberger and Old Oakland, SJ
16. PEPPER, Morse and Hedding Streets, SJ
17. PINK LOCUST, Tillman and Yosemite Avenues, SJ
18. CHESTNUT, Sierra, Yosemite and Mariposa, SJ
19. DEADORA CEDAR, 559 North San Pedro, SJ
20. ATLAS CEDAR, Malone Road opposite Bird, SJ
21. CEDAR OF LEBANON, Malone Road, SJ
22. DEADORA CEDAR, Private collection, Malone, SJ
23. COMMON OLIVE, 1278 University, SJ
24. BAY TREE, 730 Miller, SJ
25. COAST REDWOOD, First planted by President Theodore Roosevelt, it was cut down and stump removed. Stump was salvaged and replanted at Santa Clara County Vasona Park headquarters.
26. The Valley Oak Vasquez Tree and site of the 21 Mile House, Morgan Hill--This was a regular stage coach stop between San Francisco and Monterey.

WATER TANK HOUSES, WATER TANKS AND WINDMILLS
The following are a few representatives of these very important structures to the history,culture and heritage of Santa Clara County:
1. CALDWELL-RUMHOLZ TANK HOUSE AND WINDMILL, 2566 Homestead Road, Santa Clara
2. MATTEIS TANK HOUSE AND WINDMILL, 6468 Almaden Road, San Jose
3. TANK HOUSE (very large structure with weather-vane) West Brokaw Road between Technology Drive and Guadalupe Expressway, San Jose

LATE INVENTORY SUBMITALS:
1.**Gubserville--A small early day settlement on the north side of the Santa Clara-Saratoga Road, a short distance southwest of the Moreland School. It was the first mail stop on the old stage route between San Jose and Saratoga.

2. Laning Chateau, 345 Forest Avenue, Palo Alto--Built in 1927 as an apartment building, tt is Spanish style with iron work on the windows.

3. Pettegrew House, 1336 Cowper, Palo Alto--Built in 1924 in Early California architecture.

4. Waverly Oaks, 100 Waverley Oaks, Palo Alto--House designed by Pedro de Lemos and built in 1934.

5. Boyce Tank House, Channing Street, Palo Alto--This tank house, built in 1895, is one of the few remaining as a reminder of the era when water had to be pumped by individual residents.

6. House at 601 Melville, Palo Alto--Built in 1906 this is a well preserved example of Green and Green architects work.

7. Kathleen Norris House, 1247 Cowper, Palo Alto--Former home of Kathleen Norris, built in 1926 it is example of Early California Style of Birge Clark.

8. Lucie Stern Community Center, Middlefield Road at Melville, Palo Alto--Work of architect Birge Clark it was begun in increments in 1932.

9. First Church of Palo Alto (Christian Science), 661 Bryant, Palo Alto--Built in the 1920's it excellent example of California mission style architecture.

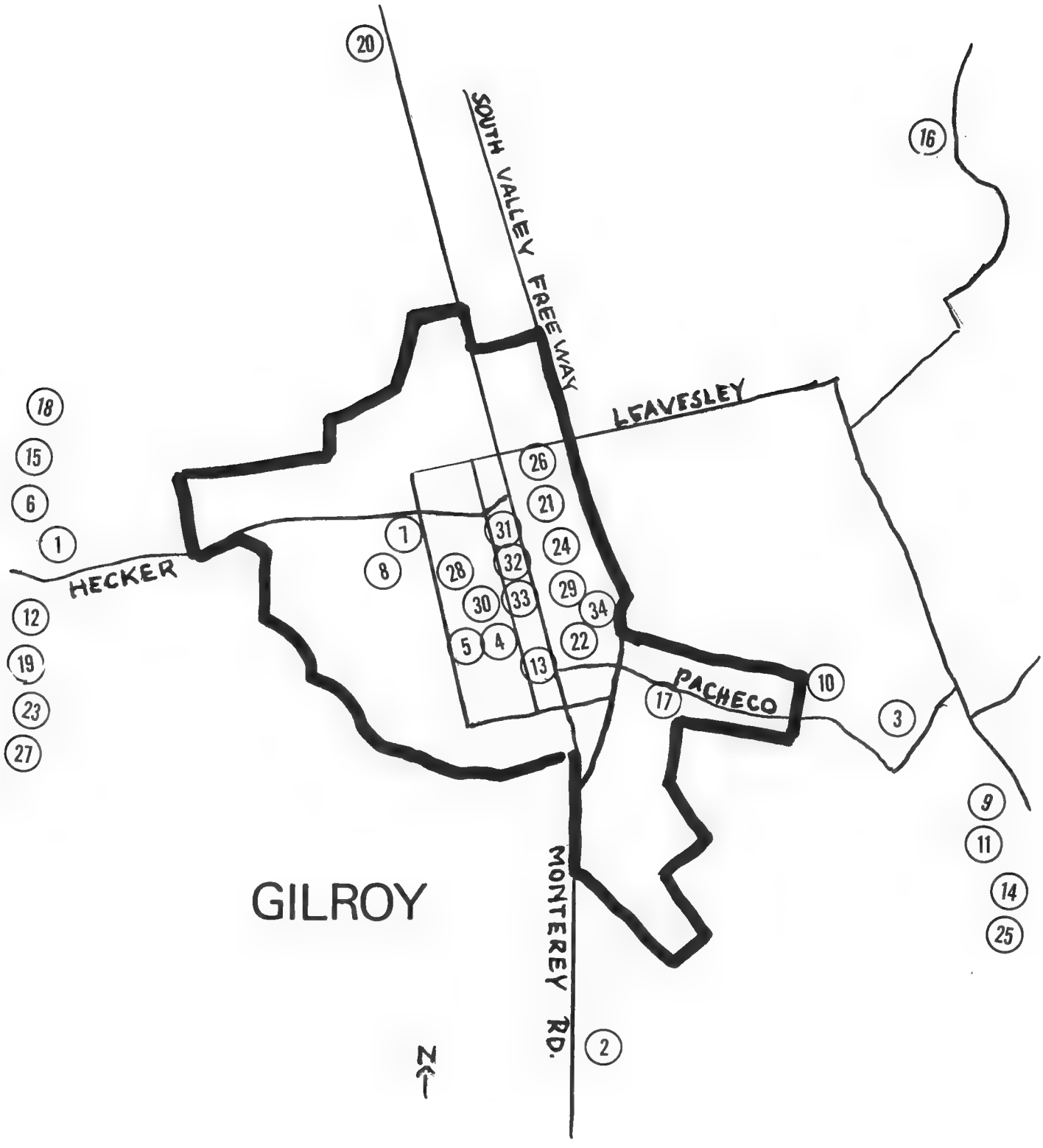
10. History House, 51 S. San Antonio Road, Los Altos.

11. Marini House, 220 University Ave., Los Altos.

12. Apricot Grove, City Hall, Los Altos.

13. San Antonio Women's Club, 647 San Antonio road, Los Altos.

14. Charles E. Wade House, Corner Trimble Road and First Street, San Jose--It was the home of Wade, a fruit grower who came in 1850.


SOUTH VALLEY FREE WAY
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ALMADEN RD.
NEW ALMADEN
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BERTRAM RD.
ALMADEN RESERVOIR
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SOUTH VALLEY
DUNNE AVE
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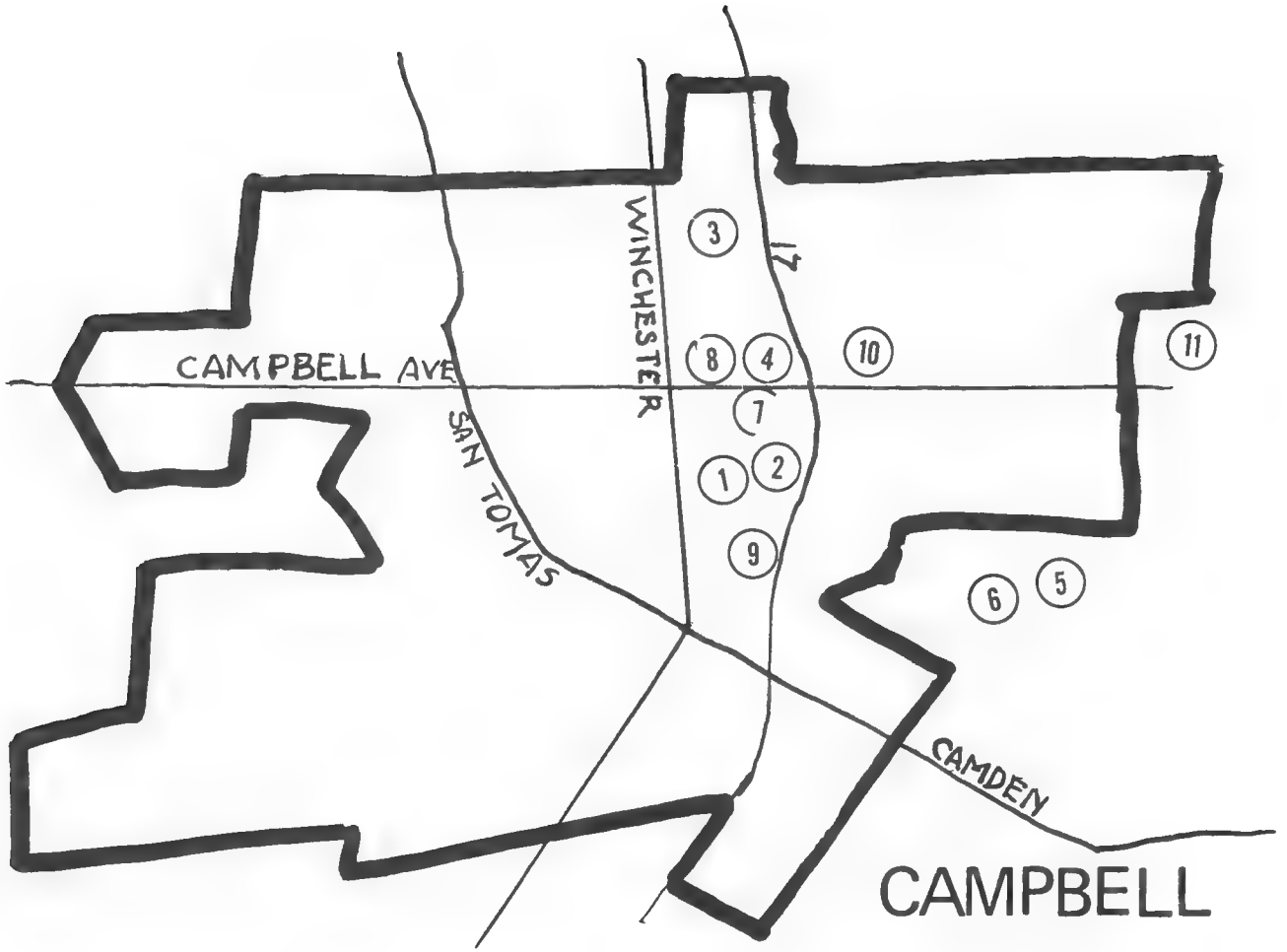
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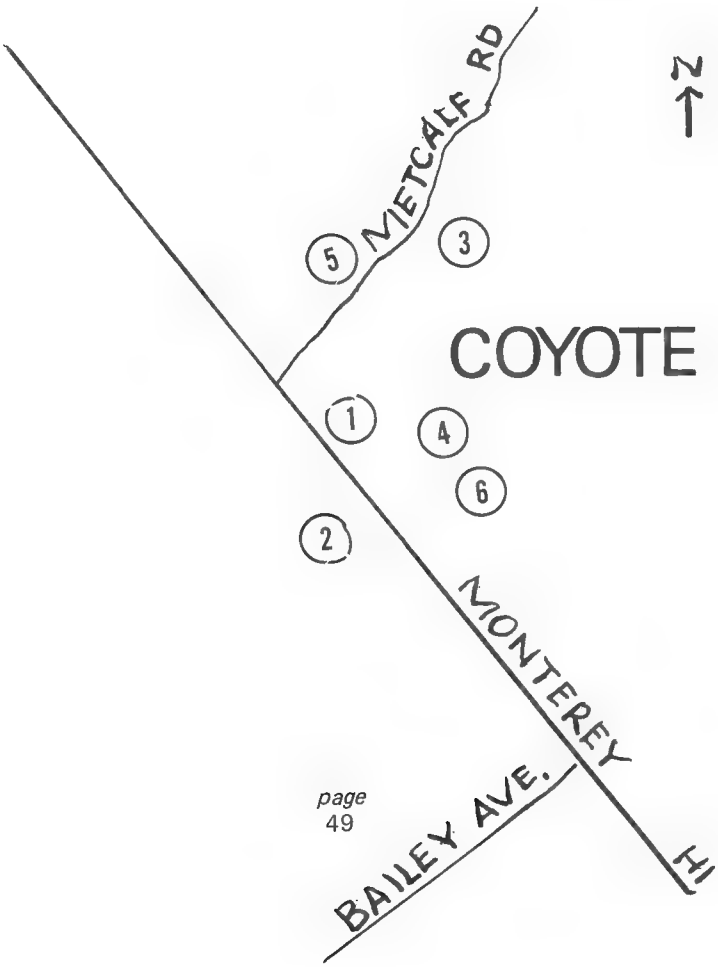
METCALF RD
COYOTE
MONTEREY HI
BAILEY AVE.
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BASCOM AVE
SANTA CRUZ AVE.
QUITO ROAD
BLOSSOM HILL
SARATOGA AVE.
MAIN ST.
LOS GATOS
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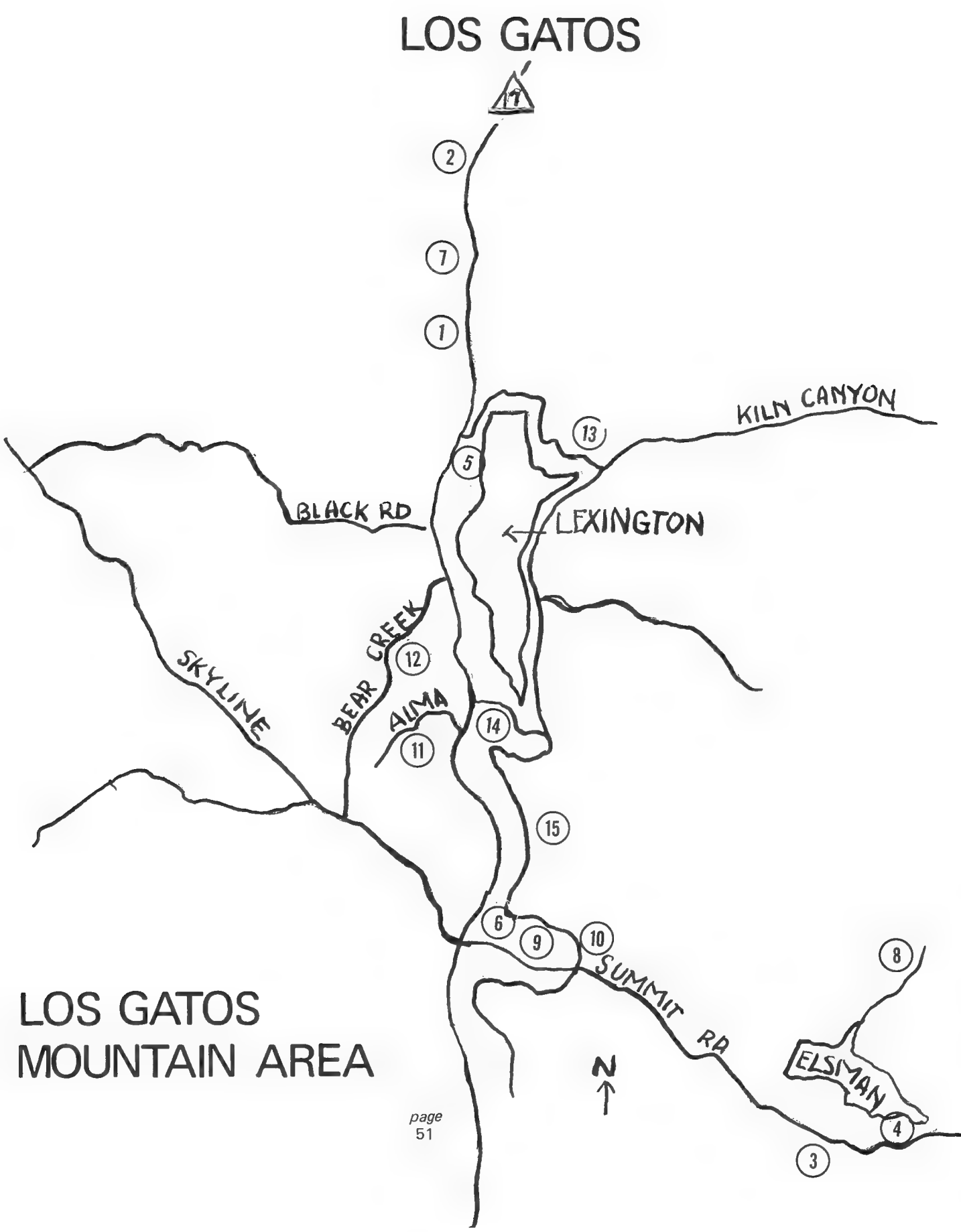
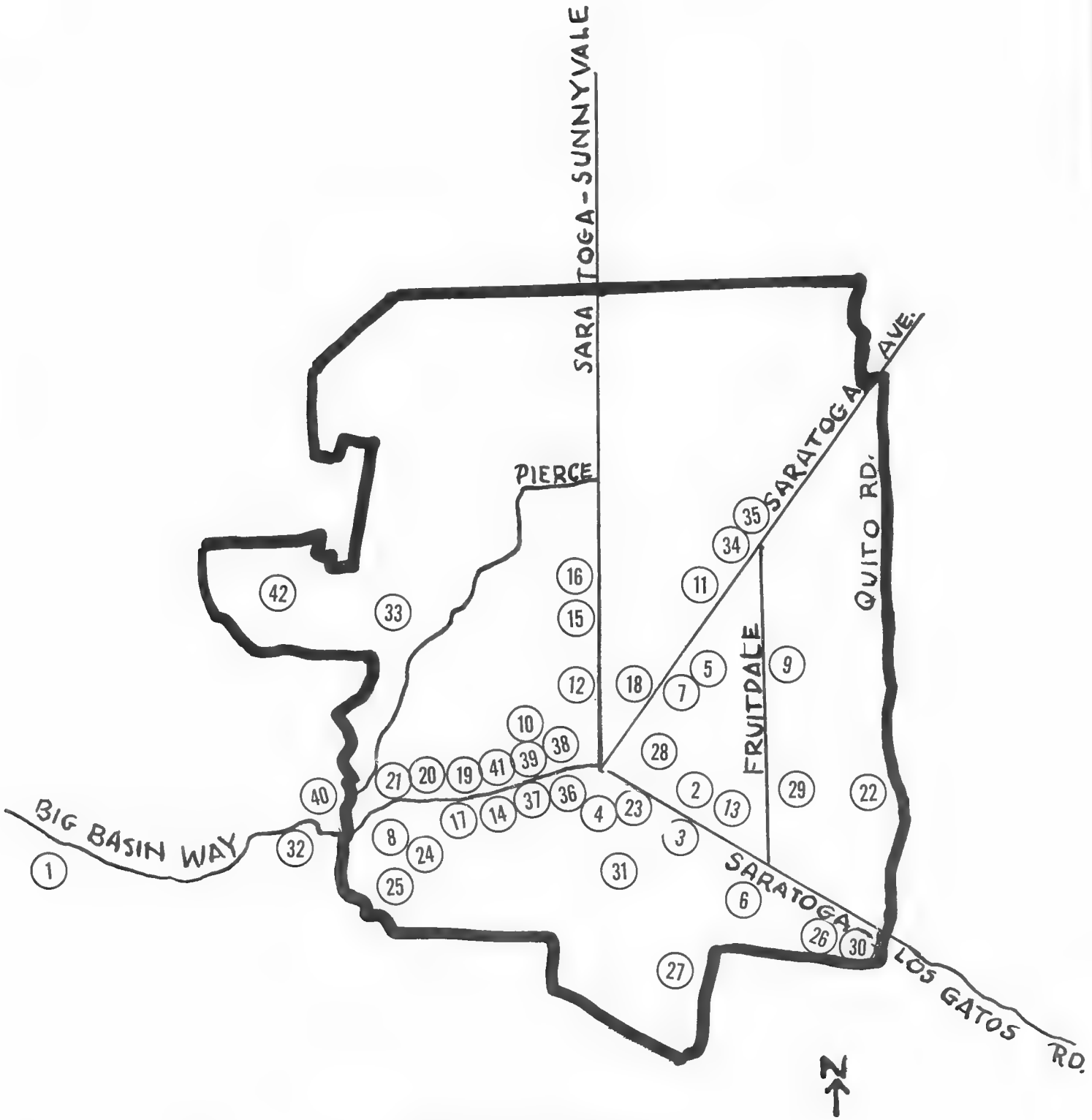


LOS GATOS MOUNTAIN AREA


SARATOGA-SUNNYVALE
SARATOGA AVE.
QUITO RD.
PIERCE
FRUITDALE
SARATOGA
LOS GATOS RD.
BIG BASIN WAY
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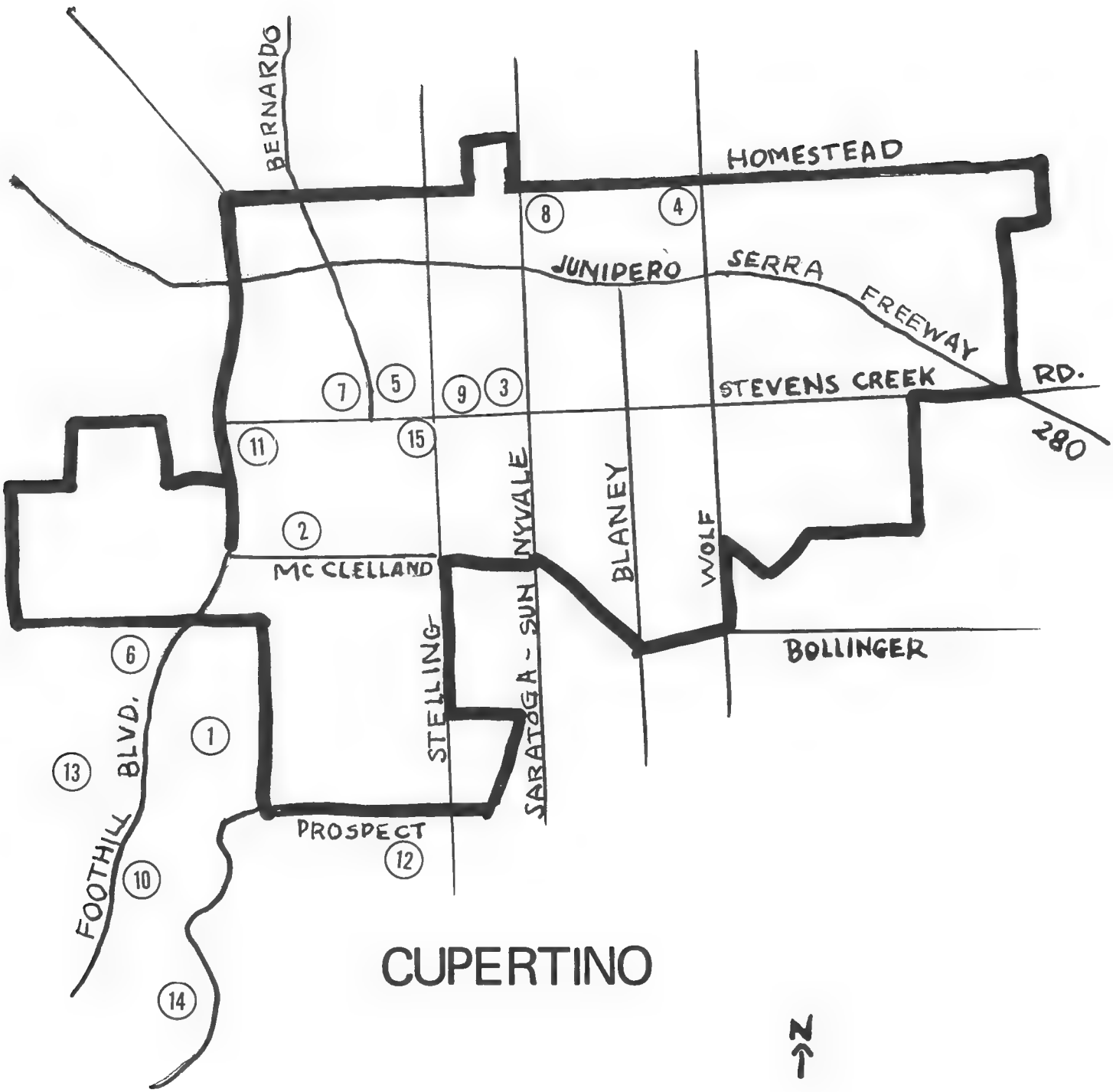
SARATOGA


BERNARDO
HOMESTEAD
8
4
JUNIPERO SERRA FREEWAY
7
5
9
3
STEVENS CREEK RD.
280
11
15
2
MC CLELLAND
STELLING
SARATOGA - SUNNYVALE
BLANEY
WOLF
BOLLINGER
6
FOOTHILL BLVD.
1
13
PROSPECT
12
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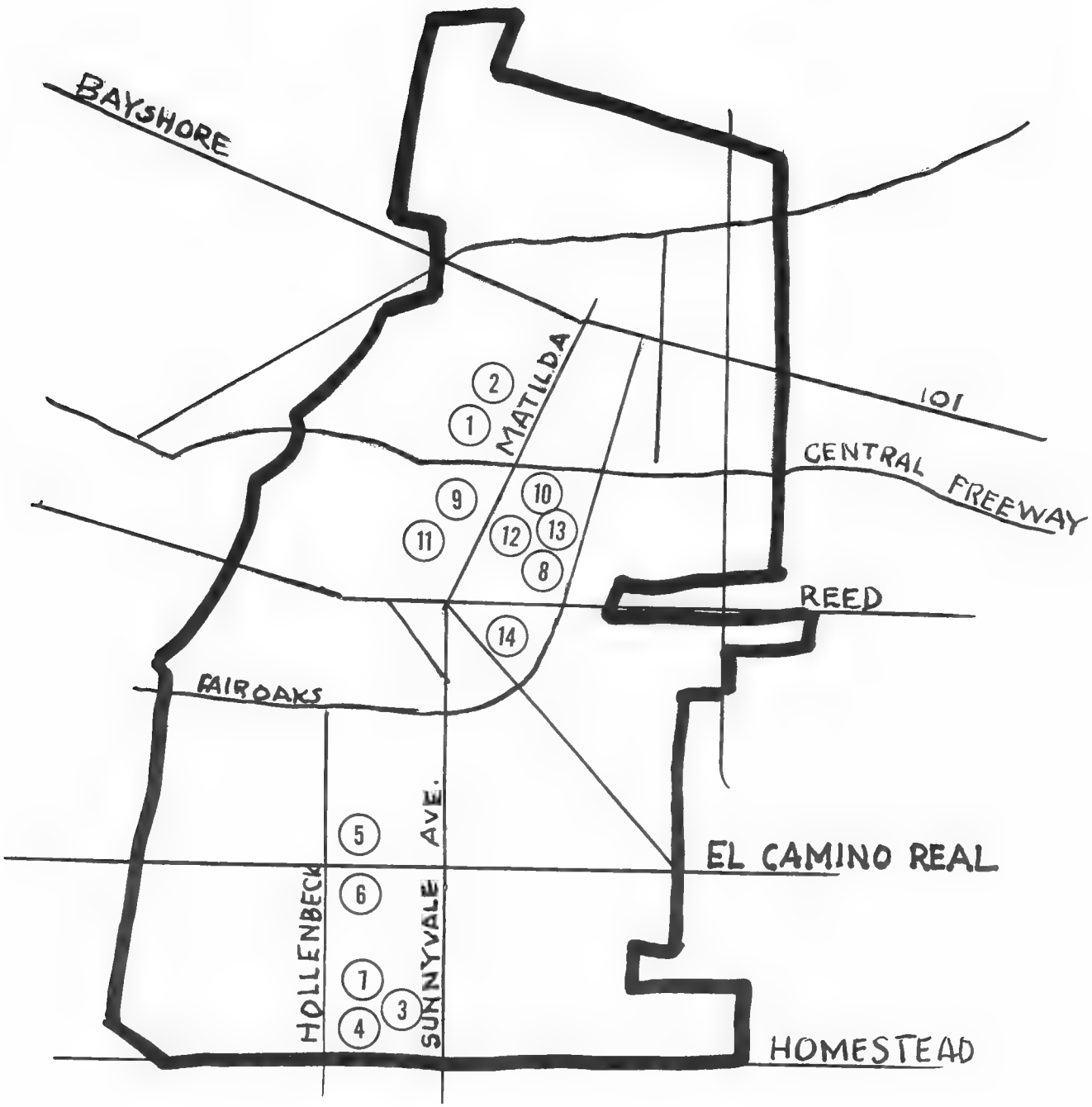
14
CUPERTINO
N


BAYSHORE
MATILDA
101
CENTRAL FREEWAY
REED
FAIROAKS
EL CAMINO REAL
HOMESTEAD
HOLLENBECK
SUNNYVALE AVE.
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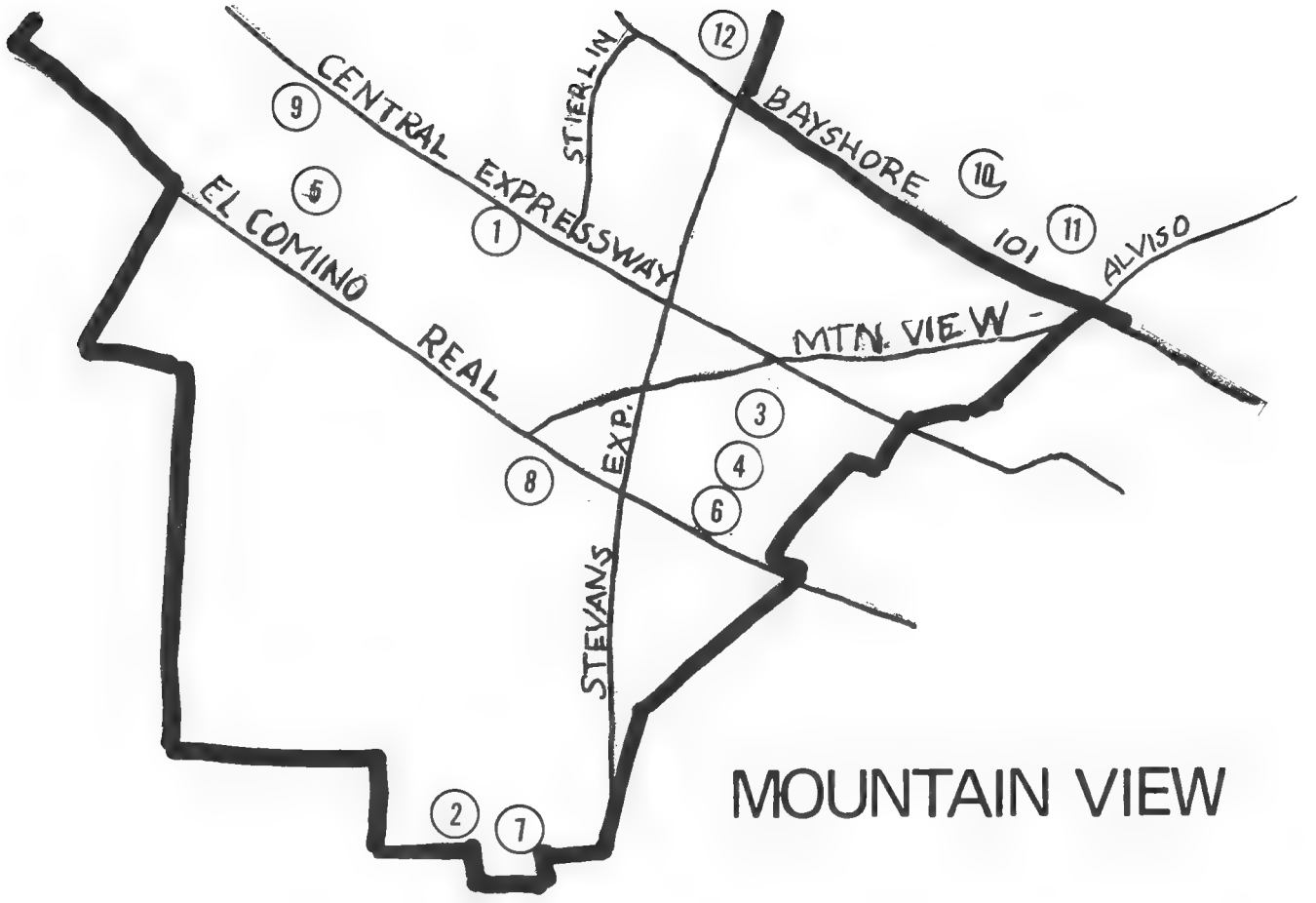
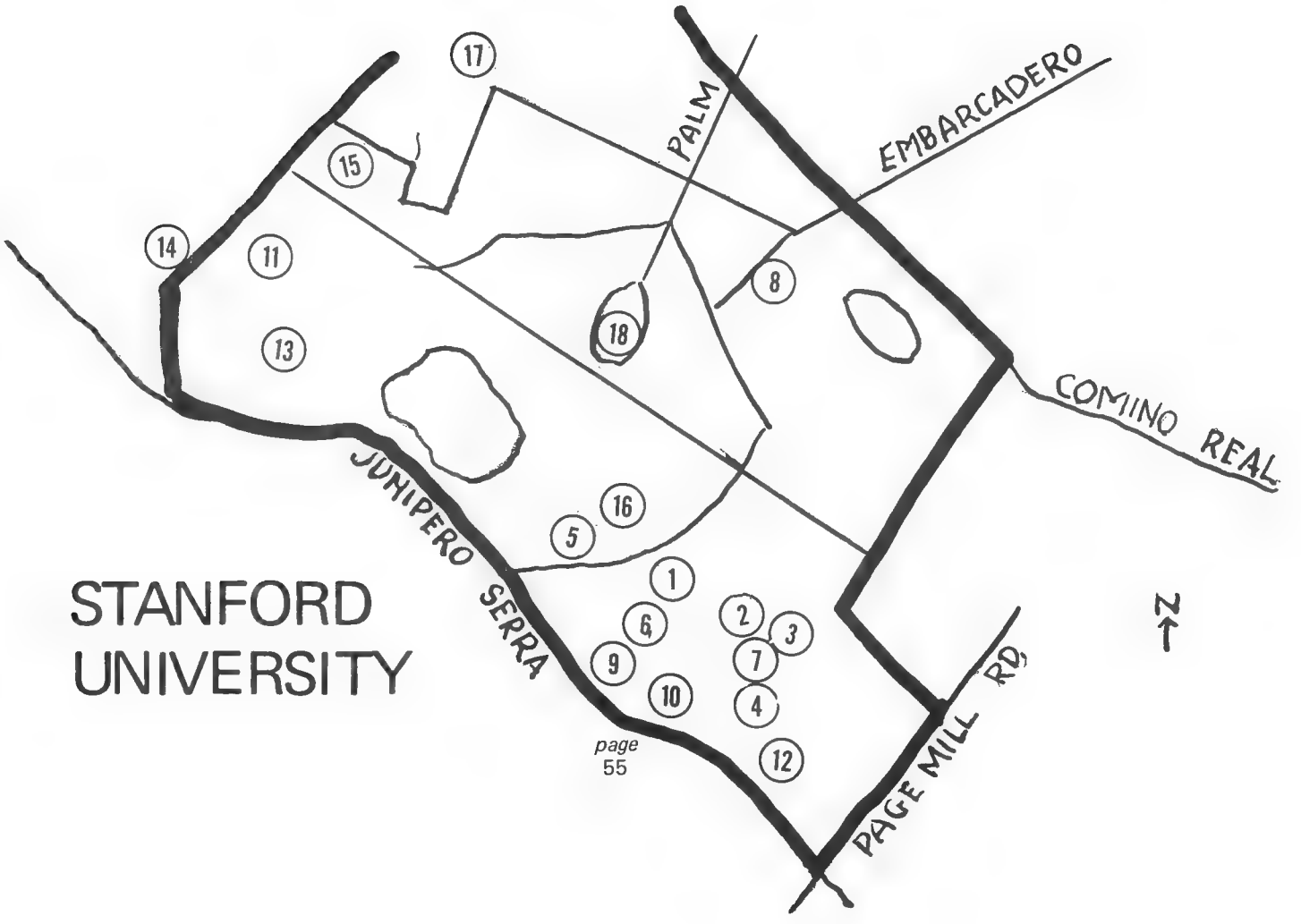
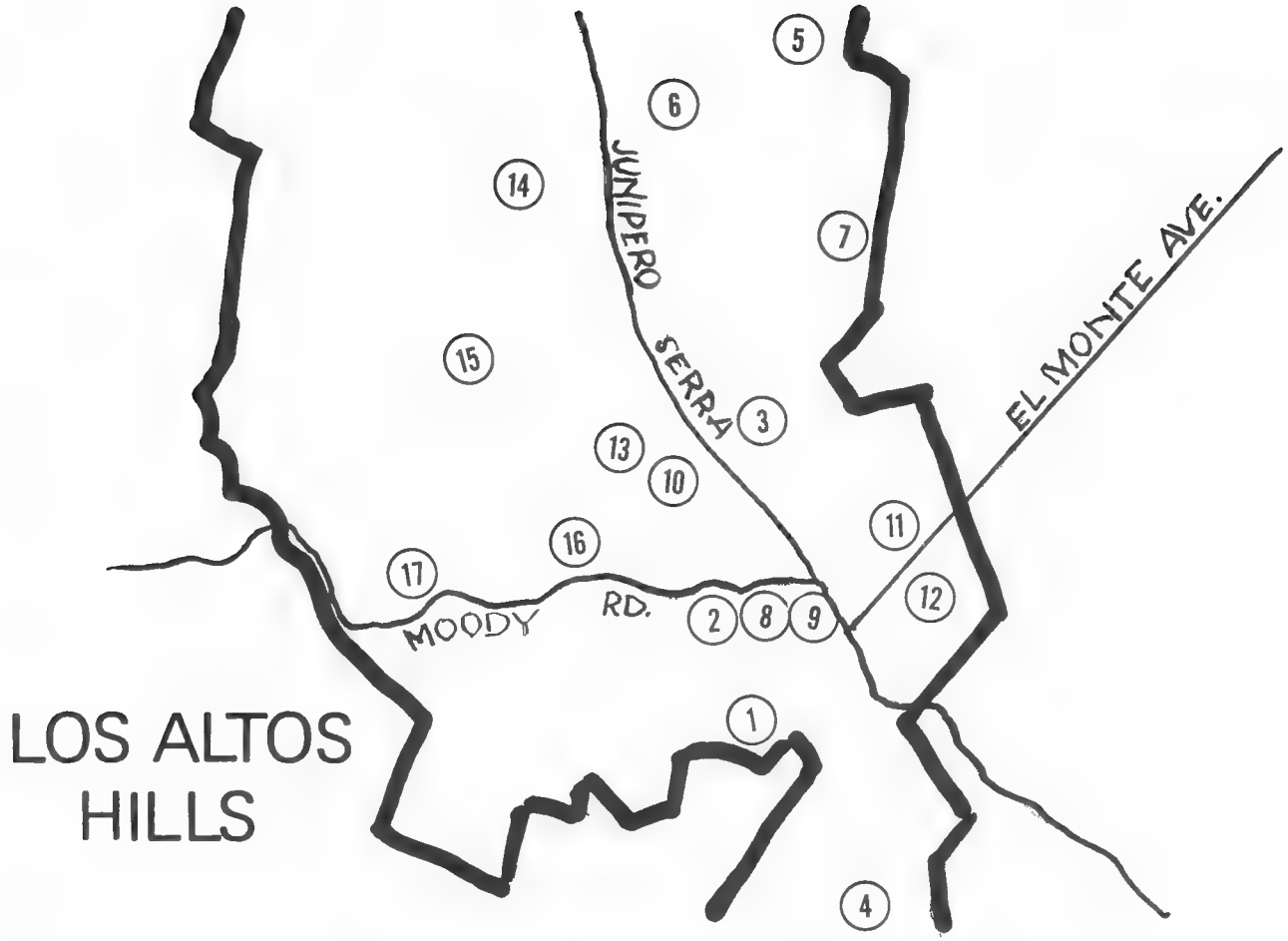
→N

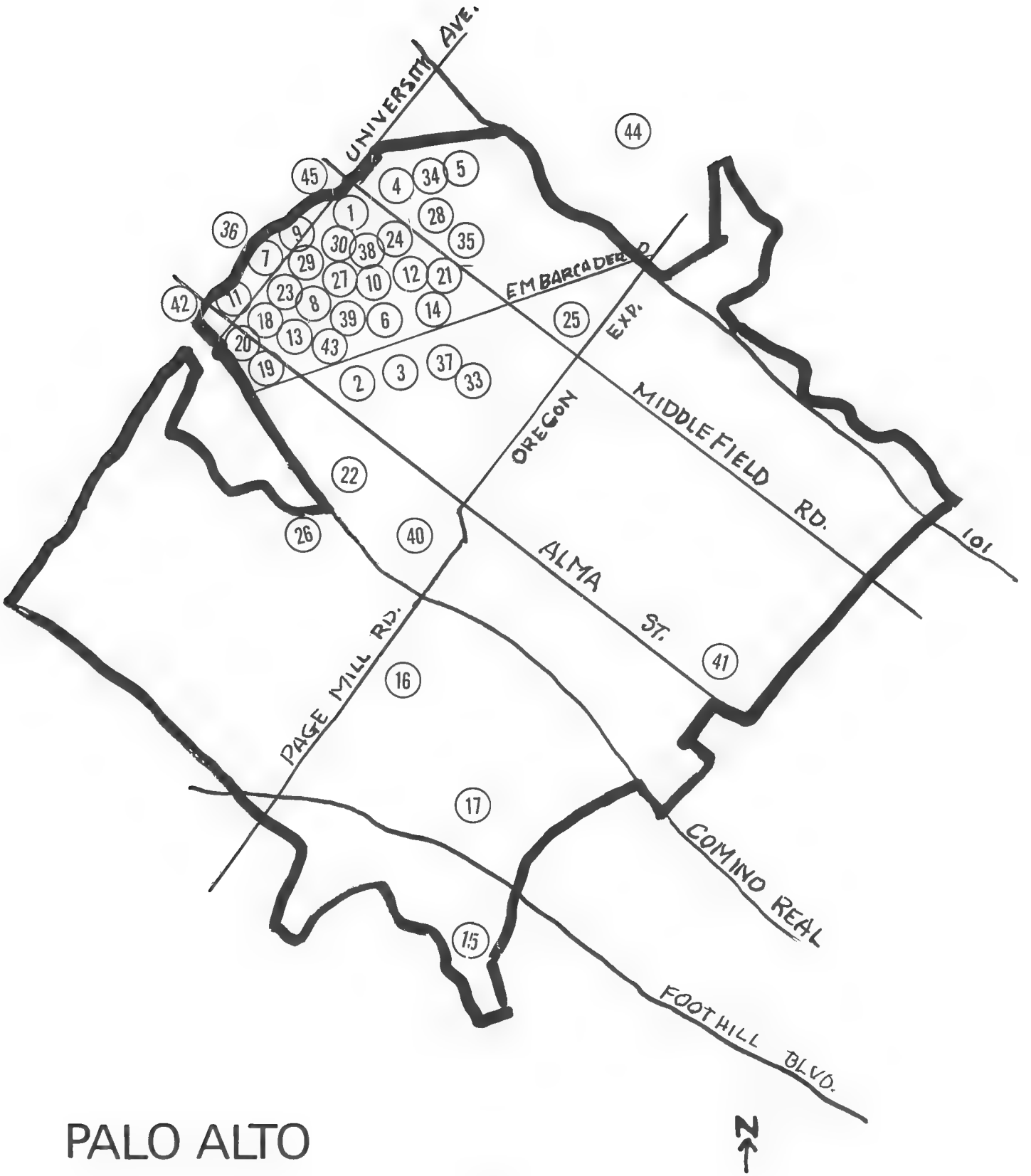
SUNNYVALE


CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY
STIERLIN
BAYSHORE
101
ALVISO
EL CAMINO REAL
MTN. VIEW
EXP.
STEVANS
MOUNTAIN VIEW


PALM
EMBARCADERO
COMINO REAL
JUNIPERO SERRA
PAGE MILL RD.
STANFORD
UNIVERSITY
N


JUNIPERO SERRA
EL MONTE AVE.
MOODY RD.
LOS ALTOS HILLS

SAN ANTONIO
COMINO REAL
EDITH
EL MONTE
SPRINGER RD
FOOTHILL EXP.
LOS ALTOS
N


UNIVERSITY AVE.
EMBARCADERO
EXP.
OREGON
MIDDLEFIELD RD.
101
ALMA ST.
PAGE MILL RD.
COMINO REAL
FOOTHILL BLVD.
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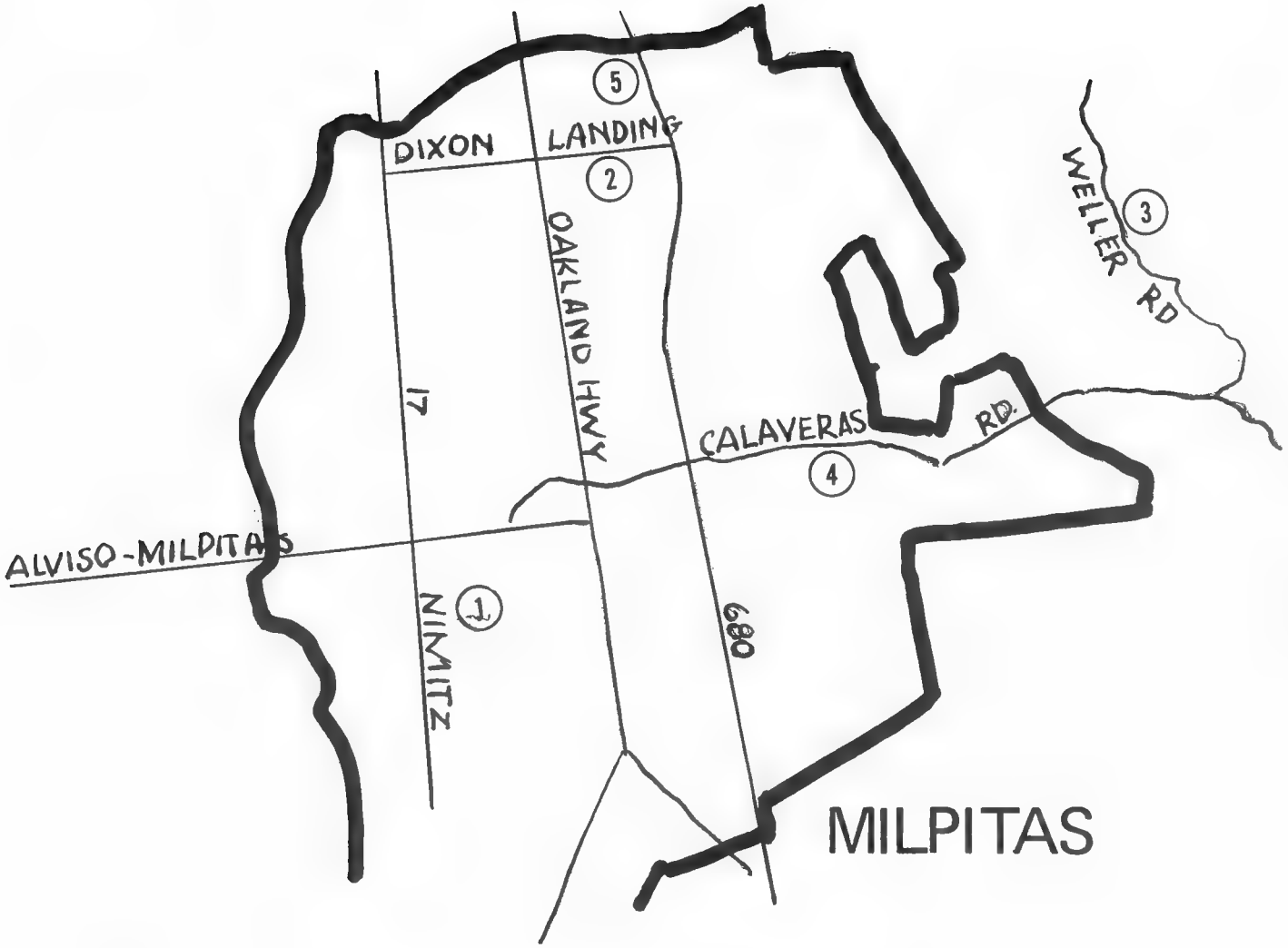
PALO ALTO


DIXON LANDING
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OAKLAND HWY
WELLER RD
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17
CALAVERAS RD.
4
ALVISO-MILPITAS
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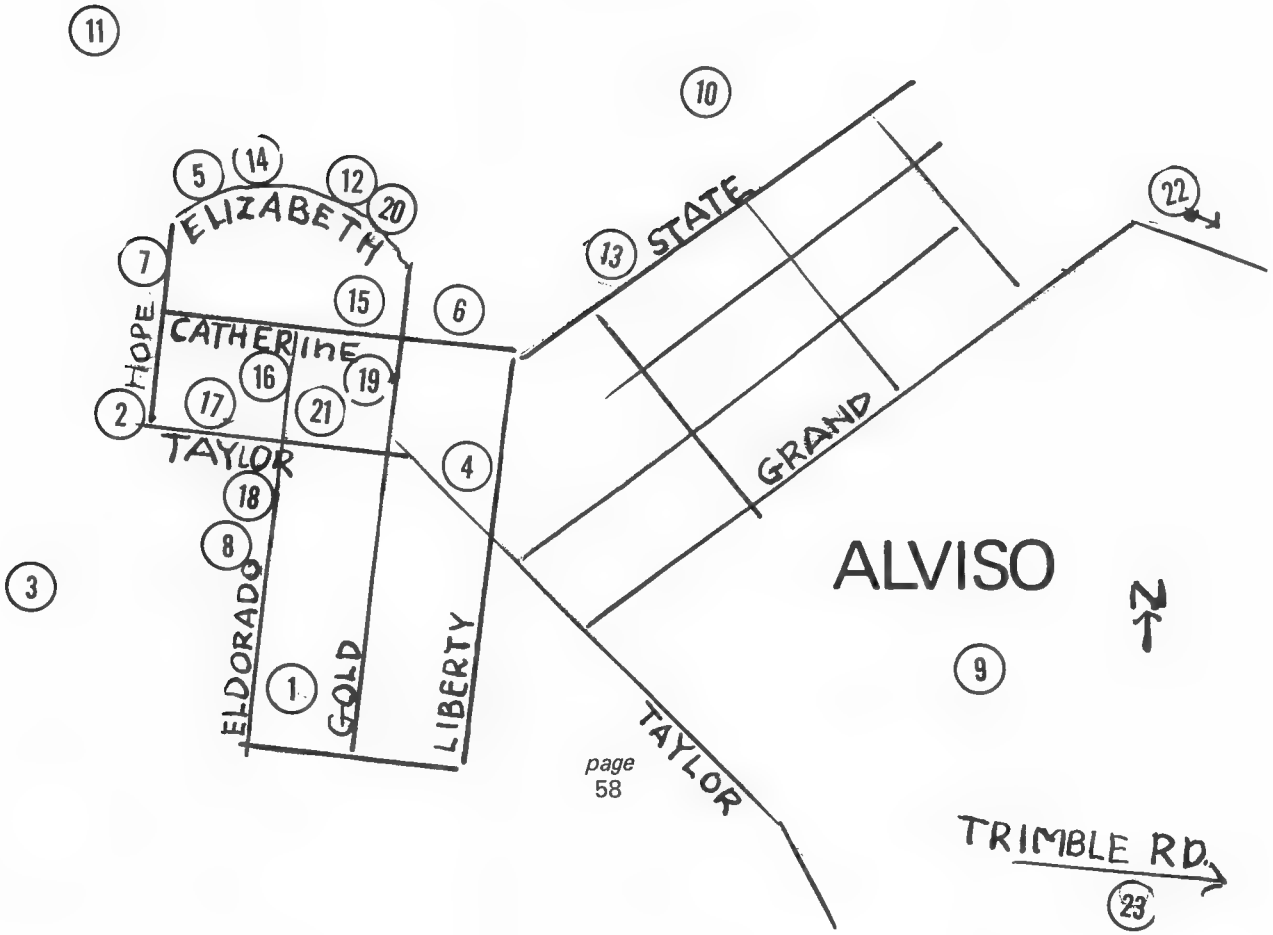
NIMITZ
680
MILPITAS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ELIZABETH
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15
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HOPE
CATHERINE
16
19
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17
21
TAYLOR
4
18
8
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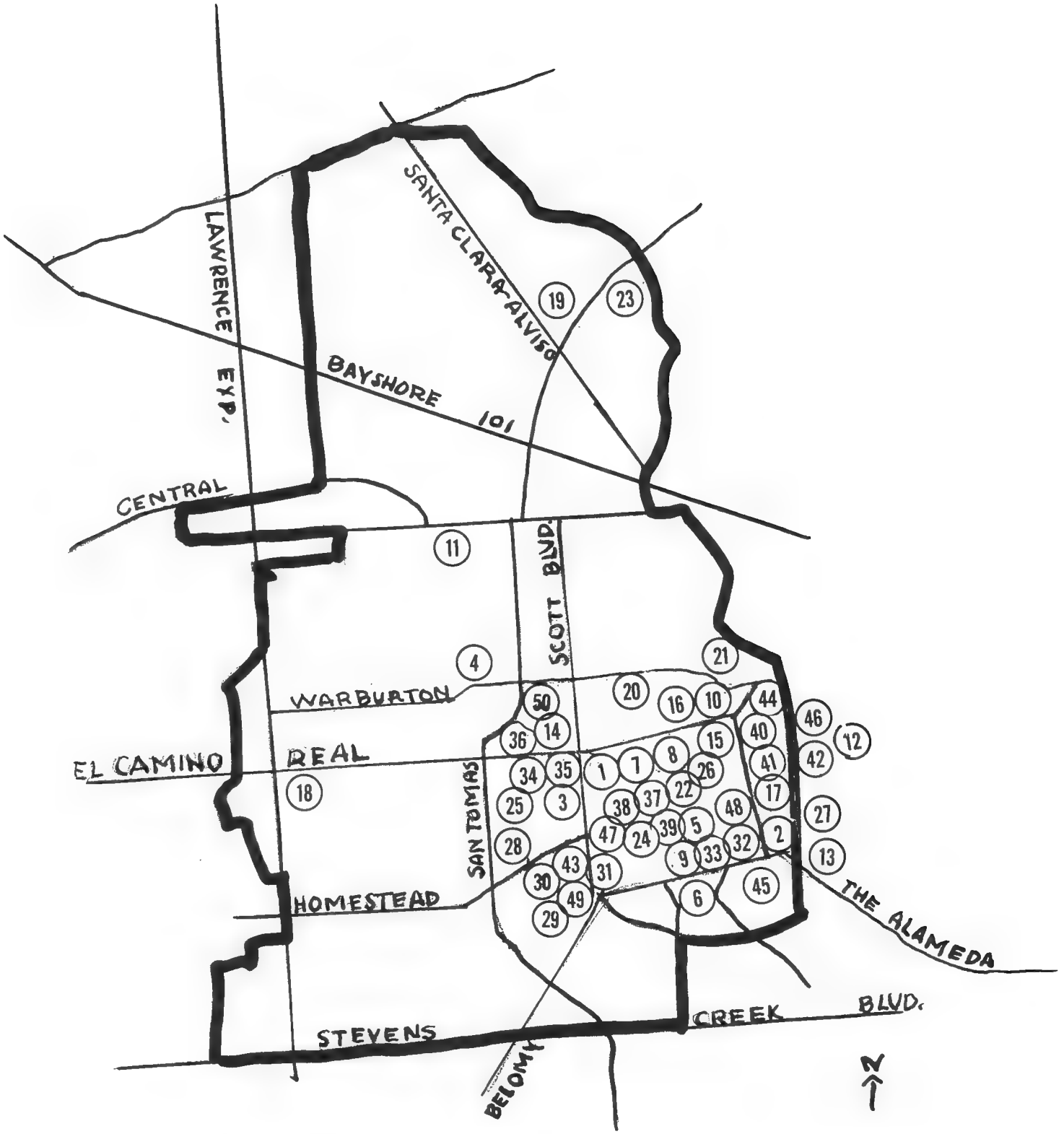
ELDORADO
1
GOLD
LIBERTY
13 STATE
22
GRAND
ALVISO
9
TAYLOR
TRIMBLE RD.
23


LAWRENCE EXP.
SANTA CLARA-ALVISO
BAYSHORE 101
CENTRAL
SCOTT BLVD.
WARBURTON
EL CAMINO REAL
SAN TOMAS
HOMESTEAD
STEVENS
CREEK BLVD.
THE ALAMEDA
BELOMY
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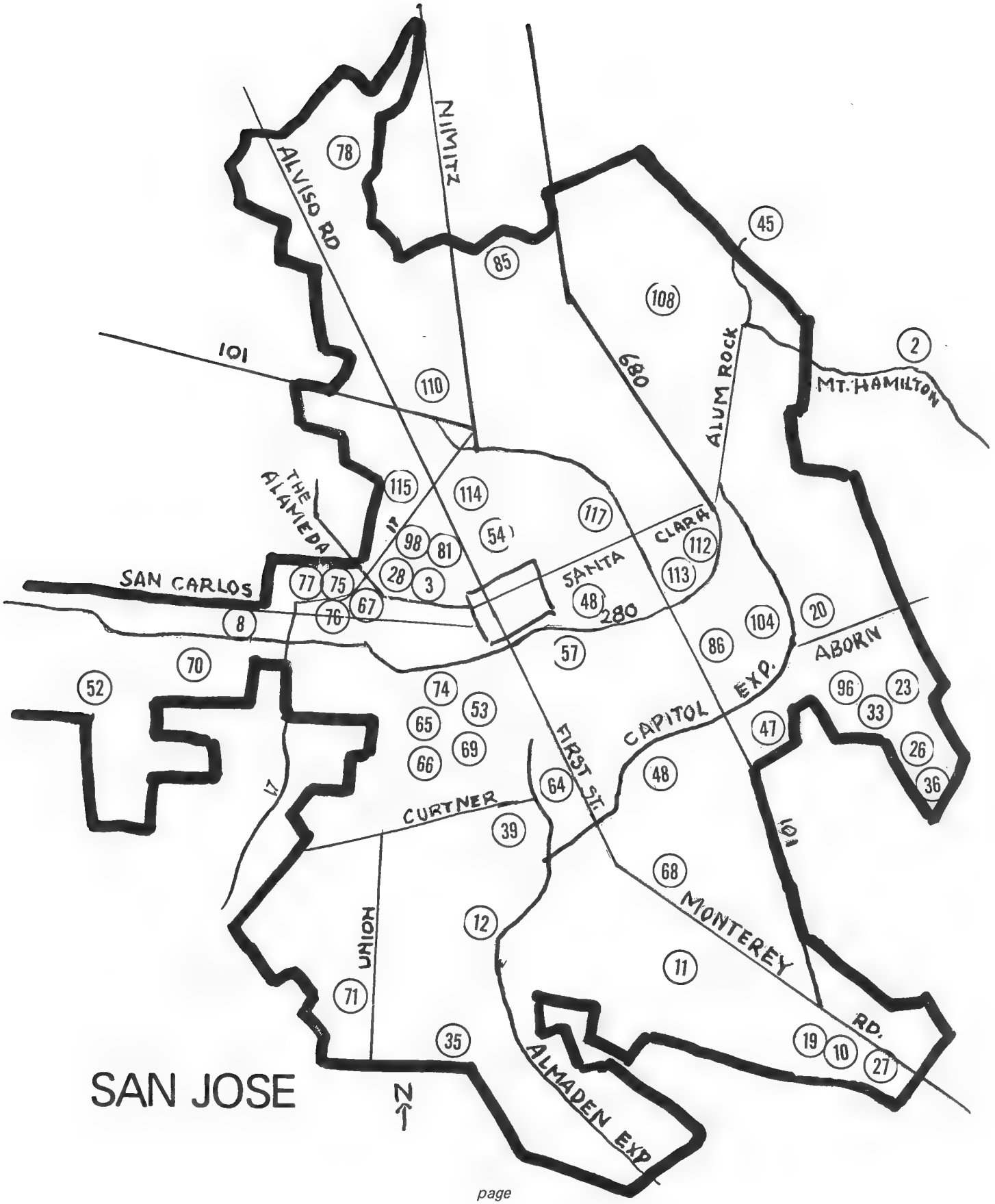
SANTA CLARA


SAN JOSE
N
ALVISO RD
NIMITZ
101
680
ALUM ROCK
MT. HAMILTON
THE ALAMEDA
SAN CARLOS
SANTA CLARA
280
ABORN
CAPITOL EXP.
FIRST ST.
CURTNER
UNION
MONTEREY RD.
ALMADEN EXP
78
85
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108
2
110
115
114
117
54
98
81
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112
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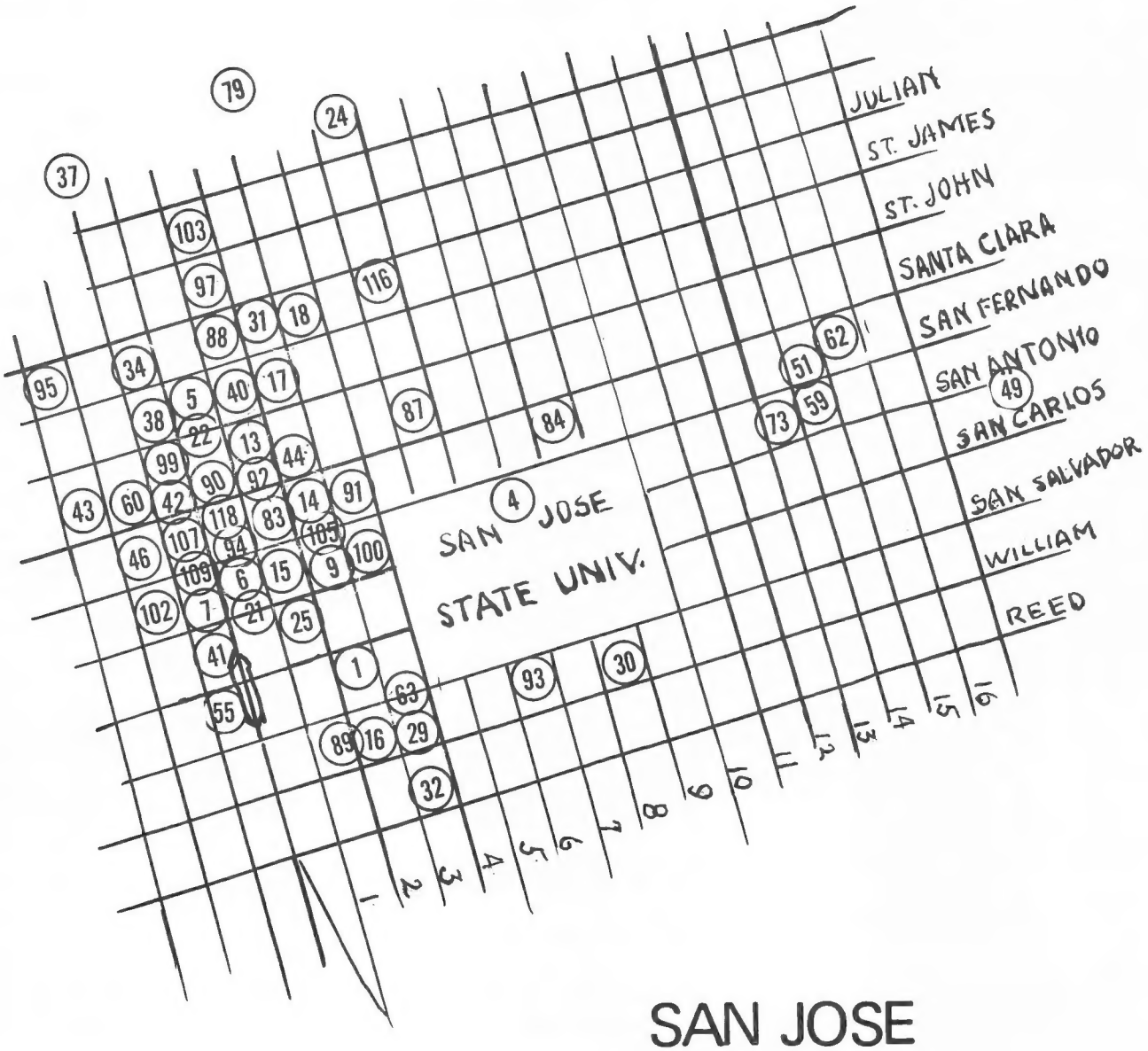

SAN JOSE
"OLD CENTER"

INVENTORY INFORMATION

by Mardi Gualtieri

For those County residents who are anxious to preserve as many of our significant heritage resources as possible, the Historical Heritage Commission suggests that these precious landmarks be registered on one or more of the following Inventory and/or Landmark Designation programs as enacted by the affected governmental body.

(Not listed herein are local previate historical society programs for inventory and/ or landmark designation.)

INVENTORY PROGRAMS
Listing may be applied for by any individual or group.

I. Local
Los Gatos Inventory of Pre-1900 homes: program initiated at the request of the Los Gatos Town Council

A. Application for listing on inventory of a pre-1900 home within Los Gatos town limits, may be made by:
1. filling out Inventory Form available from Mrs. Antony Gualtieri, 38 Alpine Avenue, Los Gatos, CA
2. submitting form and required historic documentation to Inventory Committee at above address.

B. Action resulting in a listing on local inventory:
1. evaluation followed by favorable vote of the Pre-1900 Home Inventory Committee

II. County
Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory: Ordinance No. NS-300.172

The preliminary inventory, completed in 1962, listed 7 archeological sites and 123 historic sites and structures. By 1973 22 of 71 listed structures had been destroyed. The 1962 preliminary County Inventory has been updated by the Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission and the official Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory now includes the 510 plus listings herein. The official inventory will be amplified as additional historic, architectural, archeological and cultural resources are brought to the attention of the Commission.

A. Application for listing on the Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory may be made by:
1. filling out Inventory Form available from Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission, County Administration Building, 70 West Hedding Street. San Jose, CA 95110
2. submitting Form and required historic documentation to the Historical Heritage Commission at the above address

B. Action resulting in a listing on the county inventory:
1. evaluation and favorable recommendation by the Historical Heritage Commission to the County Board of Supervisors
2. favorable vote by County Board of Supervisors

III. State
California State Historic Resources Inventory: California History Plan as described under the provisions of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act

The California History Plan calls for an inventory of all historic and prehistoric sites and structures whether or not they are covered by any current registry program (described in the following Landmark Designation Section.) This Inventory will provide a comprehensive and readily accessible record of California's historical and cultural heritage.

A. Application for listing on the California State Historic Resources Inventory may be made by:
1. filling out Inventory Form available from Historic Preservation Section, California State Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, CA 95811 (916) 445-8006
2. submitting Form and required historic documentation to the Inventory Committee, Santa Clara Historical Heritage Commission, County Administration Building, 70 West Hedding Street, San Jose, CA 95110

B. Action resulting in a listing on the state inventory:
   1. notation of, and possible comment on, application by Historical Heritage Commission Inventory Committee
   2. forwarding of application materials by Commission to Historic Preservation Section staff
   3. favorable action by Historic Preservation staff

LANDMARK DESIGNATION PROGRAMS - Designations may be applied for by any individual or group. (Not listed herein are local private historical society programs for landmark designation.)

I. Local
Los Gatos Historic Landmark (Los Gatos residents only): Town of Los Gatos Zoning Ordiance, Article 9, Ordinance 1133.

A. Application for designation as a Los Gatos Historic Landmark may be made by:
   1. filling out Application Form available from c/o Heritage Preservation Advisory Committee, Old Town, 50 University Avenue, Los Gatos, CA 95030
   2. submitting Form and historic documentation to the above address

B. Procedures which will result in a Los Gatos Historic Landmark designations:
   1. evaluation of application, and favorable recommendation in the following order:
      a. Los Gatos Heritage Preservation Society Advisory Committee
      b. Los Gatos Planning Commission
   2. favorable vote by Los Gatos Town Council

II. State
State of California Point of Historical Interest: State Policies, Rules, Regulations and Orders of the California State Parks and Recreation Commission and the Department of Parks and Recreation, Article 2, Section 5020-5025.3

A. Application for designation as a State Point of Historical Interest may be made by:
   1. filling out Application Form available from Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission, County Administration Building, 70 West Hedding Street, San Jose, CA 95110
   2. submitting Form and required historic documentation to the Historical Heritage Commission at the above address

B. Procedures which will result in a State Point of Historical Interest designation:
   1. evaluation of Application and favorable recommendation by the Historical Heritage Commission to the County Board of Supervisors
   2. favorable vote by County Board of Supervisors, forwarded to the State
   3. evaluation of Application and favorable vote by State Historic Resources Commission

State of California Historic Landmark: State Policies, Rules, Regulations and Orders of the California State Parks and Recreation Commission and the Department of Parks and Recreation, Article 2, Section 5020-5025.3

Benefit for property with State Historic Landmark designation: a form of tax relief under California Government Code Sections 50280 - 50289 and California Public Resources Code Sections 5031 - 5033, which provide for taxation on the basis of actual use rather than potential use, providing the property owner makes a 20 year contractual arrangement with the local government entity.

A. Application for designation as a State Historic Landmark may be made by:
   1. filling out Application Form available from Historic Preservation Section, California State Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, CA 95811 (916) 445-8006
   2. submitting form and required historic documentation to the above
      a. signed permission of property owner for submittal of application must accompany all applications
      b. if application is based on architectural significance, the 7 page architectural supplement state form must accompany application

(1). supplement must be prepared by the Preservation Officer or Chapter President of the Santa Clara Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

B. Procedures which will result in a State Historic Landmark designation: (steps taken in the following order):
   1. evaluation of Application for completeness and accuracy by Historic Preservation Section staff
   2. evaluation of Application by State Historic Resources Commission - may be approved or disapproved or additional documentation requested
   3. when approved, the State Historic Resources Commission will so advise the State Preservation Officer

III. National
National Register Program: National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665)

This program is administered by the United States Department of the Interior through the National Park Service Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Place.

Benefits for properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places: 1) a form of tax relief guaranteed through contractual arrangements,* 2) a measure of protection from adverse affect by federal undertakings, 3) eligibility for acquisition and development assistance under PL 89-665.

A. Application for National Registry designation may be made by:
   1. filling out Application Form available from Historic Preservation Section, California State Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, CA 95811 (916) 445-8006
   2. submitting Form and required historic documentation to the above

B. Procedures which will result in National Registry designation: (steps taken in the following order:)
   1. evaluation of Application for completeness and accuracy by Historic Preservation Section staff
   2. evaluation of Application and favorable recommendation by prescribed individuals and groups
      a. State Historic Resources Commission
      b. State Preservation Officer
      c. Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior, National Park Service

* If and when your county or city has such a program.

Please Note:

In encouraging the registration of significant County landmarks, the Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission wishes to apprise interested citizens of the following factors: 1) Application approval is not automatic, 2) each Application will be judged on its own merit, 3) each Application should clearly state which attribute is a primary importance: historical, architectural, archeological or cultural.

Since careful adherence to prescribed guidelines is essential, the Historical Heritage Commission staff will be available for comment and/or suggestions concerning these programs and procedures.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN THIS INVENTORY

* National Register Landmark
** State of California Historic Landmark
All State of California Historical Point of Interest sites have not been specifically designated in this inventory.

It should be noted that as of this writing all individual Santa Clara County properties (with the exception of 2*), which are listed in the National Register or State Landmark programs, are in PRIVATE OWNERSHIP. Admission to these properties may be obtained only through the courtesy of each individual owner, or pay a fee at the Winchester House.
*Exceptions: The Peralta Adobe, San Jose Le Petit Trianon, Cupertino